

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1976

Established 1887

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, variable, 59-75; Thursday, variable, 60-76; Friday, variable, 61-77; Saturday, variable, 62-78; Sunday, variable, 63-79. NEW YORK: Wednesday, variable, 64-80; Thursday, variable, 65-81; Friday, variable, 66-82; Saturday, variable, 67-83; Sunday, variable, 68-84.

Austria 12 S. Lebanon 61.50
Belgium 30 B.F. Luxembourg 20 L.F.
Denmark 130 D.K. Morocco 2.50 D.
France 130 F. Netherlands 1.50 N.
Germany 130 G. Norway 2 N.K.
Great Britain 130 B. Portugal 13 P.
Greece 13 G. Sweden 1.50 S.
India 8 I. Switzerland 1.70 S.F.
Iran 200 I. Turkey 7.2 T.
Italy 1.5 I.L. U.S. Military (R) 50.55
Israel 1.5 I.L. Yugoslavia 12 Y.

29,074



FORMING PERFECT FIGURE—Romania's Nadia Comaneci showing her form on asymmetrical bars where the judges gave her a perfect score of 10, the third time in two days she accomplished the feat. The 14-year-old is the only gymnast ever to have received a perfect tally in the Games. Details, other Olympic news, see Sports.

A 'Concurrence of Interests'

Israel Said to Be Major Supplier Of Arms to Christians in Lebanon

By Joseph Fitchett

BEIRUT, July 20 (UPI)—There now appears to be little doubt that Lebanon's Christian forces, displaying new military might, are receiving direct but not military aid from Israel.

Indications by Christian politicians, the street mood on the Christian side and unmistakable statements by Western diplomats in Arab capitals all tend to confirm it.

An ambassador who is closely involved called it an "objective concurrence of interests" among the Lebanese Christians, Syria and Israel. The United States has not lodged any complaints to anyone about the practical steps by the three in furtherance of their mutual interests.

A key factor in the recent strengthening of Christian forces is the new, heavier materiel pouring into their arsenals. The main Christian port, Junieh, was closed for days last week, and Palestinian intelligence reports say that during this period, two large shipments of heavy-appearing armored vehicles were landed.

The new equipment is only part of the explanation of bolstered Christian boldness. Equally important is the confidence of Christian commanders that more materiel can be obtained promptly and in quantity. This has convinced military observers that Christian arms procurers, who initially had to shop around all over the world, now can obtain their supplies directly from the military inventories of a government that itself has good delivery facilities to Junieh.

Christian commanders say their forces now have all the weaponry which their troops can absorb—a marked change from the earlier phases of the 15-month-old war.

Christian fighters brandish their weapons, claiming that the NATO-style assault rifles come from Israel and pointing to the serial numbers and insignia scraped off the gun and leather sling. On conquered buildings, Christians scrawl a star of David as readily as a cedar tree, the symbol of Lebanon.

Part of this reaction is natural defiance of an Arab enemy, perceived as the Palestinians. Part reflects the Christians' desire, as a minority people, to view themselves as "Israelis"—Western-minded, capable achievers beating back a numerically superior Moslem tide. It also reflects a conviction among the Christian rank-and-file that Israel is providing help on the theory that my enemy's enemy is my friend.

At a deeper level, the Christians (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Truce Is Planned to Evacuate Wounded at Tal Zaatar Camp

BEIRUT, July 20 (UPI)—Lebanese and Palestinian officials agreed today on a temporary truce to halt fighting at a Palestinian camp of Tal Zaatar.

Christian forces launched a new offensive in the mountains of the capital and U.S. officials began considering air or evacuation of foreigners at fighting, forced the postponement of a land convoy to Damascus.

After a meeting at the International Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, officials of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Christian Phalangist announced their agreement to a cease-fire at Tal Zaatar to allow the Red Cross to evacuate the wounded.

Under the agreement, Arab peacekeeping troops would be part of the "Green Line" man's hand separating Moslem and Christian Beirut to open a road between the two zones, previous attempt to halt the "Islamic" monthlong offensive at Tal Zaatar collapsed after two Red Cross convoys tried to reach the camp but turned back amid heavy fighting. Sources said the new agreement could fall if the second largest Moslem militia—Interim "Minister" Camille Chamoun's National Guard—refuse to honor it.

A Christian offensive in the mountains was backed by armor, vehicles and artillery. It was led at the towns of Aintourah, Metnin, 19 miles east of Beirut, where a Palestinian-leftist was still entrenched between Christians pressing down the north and the Syrian army seven miles south at Sofar.

Officials said they would "another day or two" before firing on the means of transit 403 foreigners who were to be left for Damascus by car bus convoy this morning.

There was confusion outside the camp point at the Riviera as foreigners who had not left last night's postponement announcement began showing up in jugged-laden cars.

They took the news calmly as they listened to the Voice of America for further details.

Parts Shortage Delays Harvest in Kazakhstan

MOSCOW, July 20 (Reuters).—A shortage of spare parts has put thousands of combine harvesters and tractors out of action in the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan, which accounts for 17 per cent of the nation's grain harvest, Pravda reported today.

Although harvesting was already in full swing in southern areas of Kazakhstan, 15,000 tractors were standing idle because no spare parts were available, the Communist party daily said.

In one region, more than 3,000 combine harvesters were laid up for repairs—nearly half of all those available, it added.

NICE, July 20 (Reuters).—Police searched the sewers of Nice today for clues to a group of burrowing thieves who may have pulled off the world's biggest bank robbery.

An estimated 50 million francs (more than \$10 million) was taken from the strong room of the Société Générale bank by the robbers, who had tunneled eight meters from the city's sewer system.

Furious depositors besieged the building when news of the robbery broke today and the police had to protect the manager from attack. An indignant man repeatedly kicked at the front door, shouting, "The manager should be shot."

In all, 330 of the bank's safe-deposit boxes were rifled in the weekend theft, together with a night-deposit safe containing the receipts from supermarkets.

Bank sources said it would take time to evaluate the total loss, but if the 50-million-franc figure is confirmed, the robbery would be the biggest known for any bank in the world.



Crowd outside robbed bank in Nice; many feared their safe-deposit boxes were rifled.

PASADENA, Calif., July 20 (UPI)—The Viking space robot landed gently on Mars today and radioed back the first pictures taken from the planet's surface—"Incredible" photos showing a sandy, rocky desert with a gently rolling horizon.

The three-legged U.S. spacecraft rode a cushion of rocket exhaust to a gentle touchdown in a lowland considered one of the best places for its instruments to conduct the first search for life on the planet.

The landing on the planet, more than 200 million miles from earth, opened a new frontier in man's exploration of the solar system. President Ford said in a telephone call to space agency officials that the flight was "just wonderful and a most remarkable success."

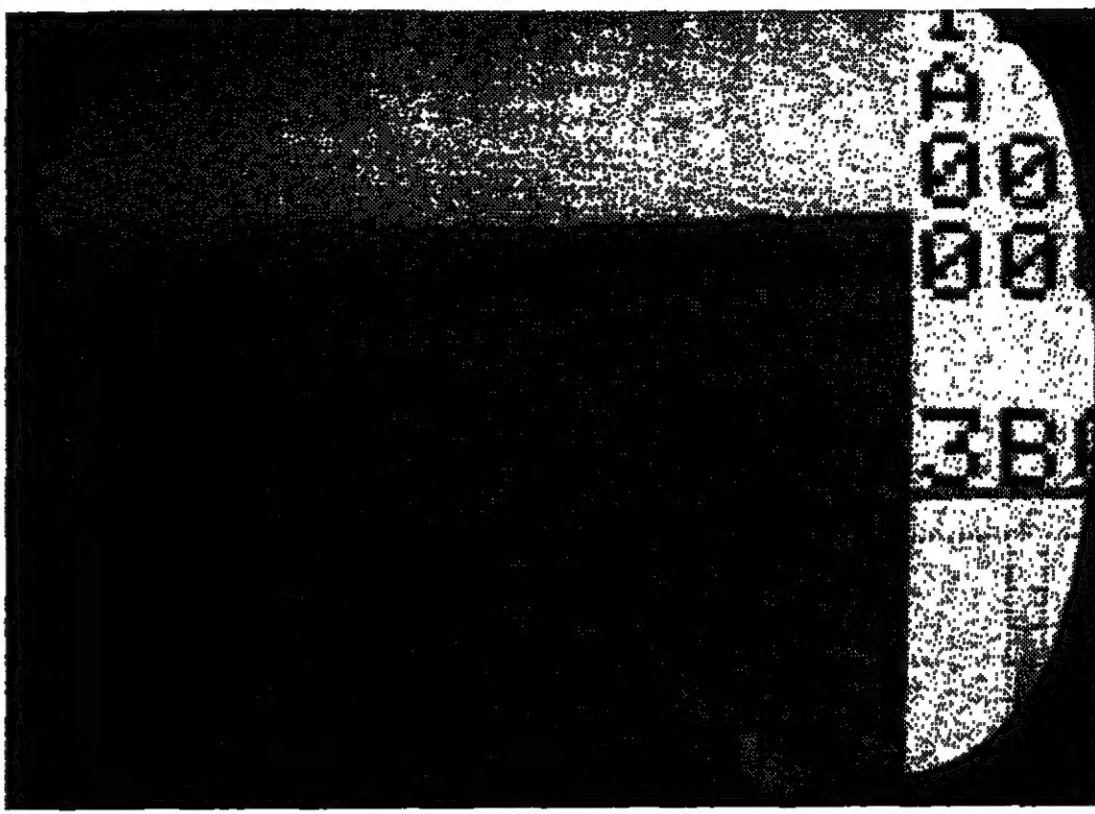
Mr. Ford telephoned his congratulations to the Viking project director, Jim Martin, in Pasadena, Calif., where the first pictures were being received from the spacecraft.

"I think it's amazing to think that in the span of a single lifetime, the exploration of space has grown from the dreams of very, very few individuals to such a massive cooperative reality," the President declared.

The initial image from one of the Viking's twin cameras started coming in at the control center at 12:58 Greenwich Mean Time. The shot looked down and showed one of the Viking's footpads.

Rocky Soil It was apparent that the Martian soil was littered with rocks. It appeared that the soil had been blown by wind or thrust from the Viking's landing rockets.

A few minutes later, after the camera raised its lens on command from a computer, a broad panoramic view of the landscape appeared line by line on control center monitors. It was late afternoon there and the setting



MARTIAN HORIZON AND SKY—A panoramic view of part of a sandy, rocky desert on Mars that was sent back to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., by the U.S. space robot Viking-1 after it landed on the distant planet yesterday. Also shown is a fairly even horizon with a light-colored sky, which indicates there is an atmosphere that refracts and reflects the sun's rays, unlike the black sky as seen from the moon.

sun appeared to brightly illuminate the distant sky.

There was no evidence of any form or life in the initial pictures, but scientists had not expected to see any.

Unlike pictures taken from the moon, those of the surface of Mars did not appear pockmarked with sharp craters. This apparently is a result of wind erosion on Mars. The planet has occasional dust storms and the Viking was coated with a gray resilient paint to protect it from sandblast effects.

"This is just an incredible scene," said Dr. Thomas Mutch, geologist in charge of the photographic experiment. "It looks safe and very interesting."

Dr. Al Hibbs of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory's mission control said "the resolution is fantastic."

The first photo scanned slowly from left to right disclosing small rocks and medium-sized boulders lying on the desert-like floor in late afternoon sun.

When it moved to the far right, the lander's footpad came into view so clearly the rivets could be counted.

Dr. Mutch said it appeared that the craft's long mechanical arm would have no difficulty scooping up soil for biological and chemical analysis experiments to be conducted later.

It was the second landing on Mars of a spacecraft from earth. The Soviet Union accomplished the feat in 1971, but its lander failed 20 seconds later, without sending back useful data.

The Viking began the final leg of its 11-month journey from earth 3 hours and 21 minutes before touchdown when three explosive bolts holding the lander

Mr. Carter was scheduled to meet with campaign director Jordan; issues coordinator Stu Eshenstat; Dick Moe, Sen. Mondale's administrative assistant; and Jack Watson, an Atlanta attorney named to handle the transition of administrations.

A Carter aide said Mr. Watson is dealing with people who are looking for jobs in the campaign and in a Carter administration, including the eventual selection of cabinet members.

As a member of the Georgia Board of Human Resources when Mr. Carter was governor, Mr. Watson played an important role in reorganizing the state government.

Mr. Carter also said he expected Mr. Ford to be the Republican nominee.

The Democratic nominee said at a news conference that he would meet with Sen. Mondale Saturday night and Sunday in Plains. It will be their first meeting since they were nominated at the Democratic convention last week.

On the pardon, Mr. Carter said, "Had I been president, I would not have pardoned Nixon" until after a trial, so that all the facts would be known. But he said he did not think any secret deals had been made between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford.

Mr. Carter said that he and Sen. Mondale would receive a briefing from a CIA representative tomorrow in Plains on "matters of security importance."

Discussing the Republican contest, Mr. Carter said, "I share the assessment that Ford will be the candidate."

"I've always felt Ford had the advantage" in acquiring delegates. He said, however, that if former California Gov. Reagan should win the nomination, he would be ready for him.

Mr. Carter talked to reporters before beginning his first meeting since the convention with the advisers who helped him capture his party's nomination.

The meeting with four principal staff aides was held to discuss campaign strategy, including the role of Sen. Mondale, and the possible transition from a Ford to a Carter administration.

The "designated" last U.S. officer in mainland Southeast Asia, George Davis, a 40-year-old Air Force master sergeant, left for Hong Kong this morning with his wife and two children.

At the same time, the Military Assistance Command Thailand (MACTHAI), established in an agreement signed in 1950, ceased to exist.

Tomorrow, Gen. Harry Coe, who headed both MACTHAI and adviser forces, will fold his flag and leave, although the general, who retires next month, plans to return here this fall as a civilian. He has reportedly accepted a job as vice-president of a Thai charter airline, Air Siam.

Only about 250 U.S. military advisers, operating under the continuing military aid agreement, remained in Thailand today, the deadline set three months ago by the Thai government for the U.S. withdrawal.

U.S. officials said that the number of Americans who administer military assistance will remain somewhat below the ceiling of 270 imposed by Thailand. The last combat troops left last fall. According to estimates, the

"To think the view of the horizon is yet to come," Dr. Mutch said. "The view of the horizon is going to be mind-boggling."

Minutes later, the second photo, with the camera pointed slightly higher, panned slowly showing a clear sky, a field of light and dark rocks and in the distance a flat mesa.

The Viking's descent to Mars was flawless. Engineers called out the various landing operations as they learned of them by radio reports from Mars and there was no hesitation when the craft landed.

"We have touchdown," exclaimed a Viking control spokesman at 1213 GMT.

Cheer at Control Engineers listened anxiously as word of the Viking's parachute operation came in, followed by ignition of the landing rockets. There was a loud cheer in the control center when the first report of a safe landing reached the control center 18.8 minutes after the radio signals were transmitted.

Twenty-five seconds after touchdown, the 10-foot-wide lander started taking the first picture. It was beamed to the still-orbiting section of the Viking, which radioed it back to earth.

Dr. Mutch said it appeared that the craft's long mechanical arm would have no difficulty scooping up soil for biological and chemical analysis experiments to be conducted later.

It was the second landing on Mars of a spacecraft from earth. The Soviet Union accomplished the feat in 1971, but its lander failed 20 seconds later, without sending back useful data.

The Viking began the final leg of its 11-month journey from earth 3 hours and 21 minutes before touchdown when three explosive bolts holding the lander

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Unit Clears Campaign Payment

\$21,820,000 in Federal Funds for Carter

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—The Federal Election Commission today formally certified a \$21,820,000 payment in federal money for the Democratic presidential campaign of Jimmy Carter and his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale.

The 1976 general election campaign will be the first presidential race funded almost entirely by government money. By accepting the money, the Carter-Mondale campaign committee will not be permitted to accept private donations.

The Democratic party, however, will be able to put an additional \$12 million into the campaign and individuals who act independently and without any consultation with the campaign can spend as much as they like in support of the Democratic ticket.

Either potential Republican nominee, President Ford or Ronald Reagan, is also expected to take advantage of the federal funding.

The Carter camp and the government agreed that after the certification is made, a letter of credit will be issued to the campaign committee. Then as bills

come due, funds will be paid by the government through the campaign committee to the creditors.

The request by Mr. Carter and Sen. Mondale specified that their campaign unit will be called the 1976 Democratic Presidential Campaign Committee Inc. Its chairman will be Hamilton Jordan, Mr. Carter's campaign manager. Treasurer will be Robert Lipkin of Atlanta, and the National Bank of Georgia will be the principal banking agent.

In Plains, Ga., Mr. Carter said again today that he would not make an issue of Mr. Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon. But he went on to call the pardon "ill-advised."

Mr. Carter also said he expected Mr. Ford to be the Republican nominee.

The Democratic nominee said at a news conference that he would meet with Sen. Mondale Saturday night and Sunday in Plains. It will be their first meeting since they were nominated at the Democratic convention last week.

On the pardon, Mr. Carter said, "Had I been president, I would not have pardoned Nixon" until after a trial, so that all the facts would be known. But he said he did not think any secret deals had been made between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford.

Mr. Carter was scheduled to meet with campaign director Jordan; issues coordinator Stu Eshenstat; Dick Moe, Sen. Mondale's administrative assistant; and Jack Watson, an Atlanta attorney named to handle the transition of administrations.

A Carter aide said Mr. Watson is dealing with people who are looking for jobs in the campaign and in a Carter administration, including the eventual selection of cabinet members.

As a member of the Georgia Board of Human Resources when Mr. Carter was governor, Mr. Watson played an important role in reorganizing the state government.

Mr. Carter also said he expected Mr. Ford to be the Republican nominee.

The Democratic nominee said at a news conference that he would meet with Sen. Mondale Saturday night and Sunday in Plains. It will be their first meeting since they were nominated at the Democratic convention last week.

On the pardon, Mr. Carter said, "Had I been president, I would not have pardoned Nixon" until after a trial, so that all the facts would be known. But he said he did not think any secret deals had been made between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford.

Price of Gold Plunges by \$6; Franc Stable

LONDON, July 20 (Reuters).—The price of gold plunged more than \$6 an ounce today, one of the steepest falls on record. The sharpness of the decline took most dealers by surprise. However, they were nearly unanimous in stating that the continuing gold auctions by the International Monetary Fund are undermining confidence in the metal. The foreign exchange markets were subdued today, with the French franc showing a modest improvement. Details Page 7.

Some Advisers Remain Military Presence of U.S. In Thailand Formally Ends

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, July 20 (UPI).—The United States today completed its formal military withdrawal from Thailand, ending a 26-year military presence here.

The "designated" last U.S. officer in mainland Southeast Asia, George Davis, a 40-year-old Air Force master sergeant, left for Hong Kong this morning with his wife and two children.

At the same time, the Military Assistance Command Thailand (MACTHAI), established in an agreement signed in 1950, ceased to exist.

Tomorrow, Gen. Harry Coe, who headed both MACTHAI and adviser forces, will fold his flag and leave, although the general, who retires next month, plans to return here this fall as a civilian. He has reportedly accepted a job as vice-president of a Thai charter airline, Air Siam.

Only about 250 U.S. military advisers, operating under the continuing military aid agreement, remained in Thailand today, the deadline set three months ago by the Thai government for the U.S. withdrawal.

U.S. officials said that the number of Americans who administer military assistance will remain somewhat below the ceiling of 270 imposed by Thailand. The last combat troops left last fall. According to estimates, the

United States has left behind nearly \$400 million worth of fixed emplacements ranging from the sprawling Utapao Air Base and Sattahip Naval Station on the Gulf of Siam to radio and communications gear that will be operated by the Thai military.

Negotiations continue on a number of technical points involving the turnover. They are expected to lead to permission for the United States to use the Takli Air Force Base, built by the United States, as a refueling stop for flights to the Philippines and the Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean.

Thai Foreign Minister Pichai Rattakul said recently that this would be used only for emergencies. The United States has reportedly sounded out the Singapore government, which has tentatively agreed to allow stopovers there—an alternative that is understood to be preferred by U.S. military officials.

The negotiations with Thailand also involve the sale of some 15,000 tons of ammunition that is being stored at the Korat ammunition dump in northeastern Thailand. While no price has yet been agreed upon, it is likely that the figure will be about \$45 million.

Some basic radio-monitoring (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

EEC to Extend Fishing Limit To 200 Miles

Implementation Steps Put Off Until October

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 20 (UPI)—The Common Market foreign ministers today agreed upon a tentative declaration of intent about extending the EEC's fishing limits to 200 nautical miles.

The procedure for implementing it is to be decided by October, but today's declaration did not commit the nine EEC member nations to act in concert in extending their fishing limits.

The formula allows a member state to act on its own if fishing reserves in home waters are being too heavily exploited by non-EEC countries, in particular Soviet vessels.

The accord, noting that there is an "increasing tendency" by other countries with economically important fishing industries to extend their fishing limits to 200 miles without waiting for the conclusions of the international Law of the Sea Conference, said that such a tendency would lead to an over-exploitation of existing stocks.

Legitimate Interests

It went on to express the Common Market's "determination to protect the legitimate interests of its fishermen."

The foreign ministers believe that the EEC fishing zones should be extended whether or not the Law of the Sea Conference, which resumes Aug. 2 in New York, agrees on a 200-mile limit for all other countries.

Britain and Ireland both entered reservations to the effect that a 200-mile limit would apply to the sea only—and not to the resources, such as oil, which might be below the seabed. There was a legal argument about whether the Treaty of Rome applies to such resources.

The Dutch and Belgian delegations insisted that a 200-mile economic zone would not modify the Treaty of Rome's provisions about a free market and shared resources.

The British, sensitive about possible claims by their partners on North Sea oil, refused to accept this interpretation. However, this objection did not prevent a unanimous agreement to issue the declaration.

Israel Is Believed to Supply Arms to Lebanese Christians

(Continued from Page 1)

An mood stems from nervousness about relying on the regime of the Syrian strongman, President Hafez al-Assad. While the Christians believe they fit Mr. Assad's strategy of weakening the Palestinians to facilitate an Arab-Israeli settlement, they realize that a coup or an assassin's bullet could change Syrian policy.

In that case, they see Israel as the only potential savior—Jewish state which would be happy to have a Christian partner as an allied island in a Moslem sea.

While recent Christian military successes have depended heavily on Syrian support, many Christian leaders expect Syria eventually to tip the balance in the other direction, once the Palestinians have been humbled. Such divide-and-conquer tactics were used to rule this region by the colonial French. By tightening their links, both Israel and the Christians have signaled to Syria that they are determined to help one another to resist any attempt to establish Syrian hegemony over Lebanon.

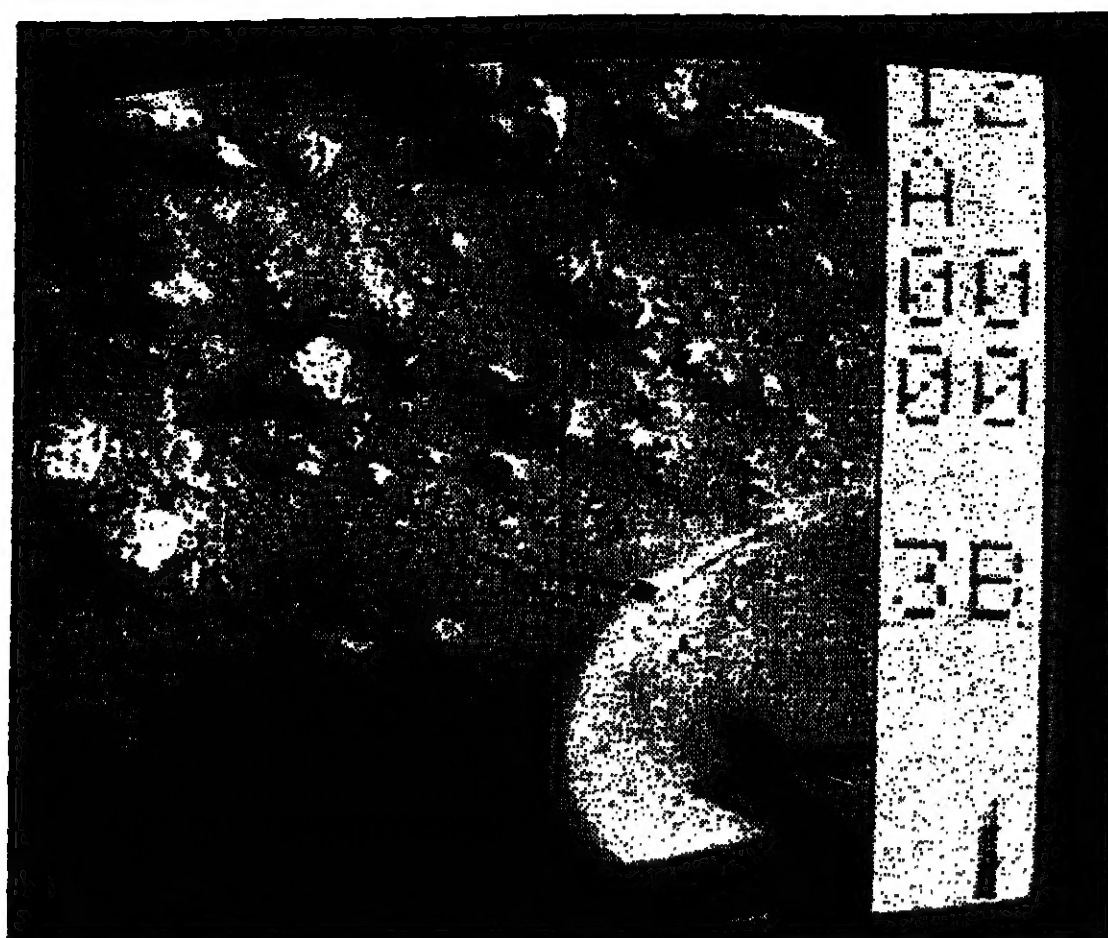
Arms Dealers

In the Lebanese war's initial stages, Christian leaders procured a range of weaponry, mostly automatic arms, from a wide variety of sources, from dealers in Western Europe to the hard-currency-hungry state agencies of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

Then, Israeli-supplied arms, suitably untraceable, were also reaching the Lebanese Christians via Cyprus. The Turkish radio has charged that the Eoka-B Greek-Cypriot underground, which sympathizes with Lebanese Christians fighting Moslems, was also useful in this connection.

This system was costly, unreliable and rarely able to furnish heavy arms of the kind the Christian forces needed after the war escalated last spring, when the regular army dissolved and took various sides, bringing along tanks and artillery.

When the Christians were



FROM MARS—The U.S. spacecraft Viking-1 radioed this photo of the surface of Mars after its safe landing on the planet yesterday. At lower right, craft's foot and shadow. Photograph taken on giant television screen at Pasadena, Calif., space center.

New Aid Fund for Egypt Gives Arab Nations Control on Use Viking Craft Lands on Mars

CAIRO, July 20 (AP)—After years of giving Egypt billions of dollars in cash with little accounting, oil-rich Arab states are setting up a fund to see that they have greater control over the aid.

The shape and role of the \$2-billion fund conforms with the sympathetic but increasingly stringent response by foreign countries to Egypt's aid request and development problems. Though Western governments have recently been careful in granting Egypt large-scale aid, it is significant that the open-handed Arabs are now also asking for a voice in allocating development money.

This is less a case of bidding for political influence—the regime of President Anwar Sadat already is a close ally—than a hard-nosed desire by the four countries to put their petrodollars to good use instead of just giving them away.

The fund will be managed by a new body called Gulf Organiza-

tion for Development in Egypt, which groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. They will share the capital in the ratio of 40, 30, 15 and 15 per cent respectively. These countries boast some of the sharpest money men in the Arab world.

Adequate Return

They are known to have been urging their leaders for some time to demand a say in how the money is spent so that they stand a chance of getting an adequate return.

Since the 1967 war, the four countries have granted Egypt billions of dollars in aid or credits with which to buy weapons. There was little consultation among them on who was giving how much and when, except when the Egyptians subtly used one commitment to obtain another.

The rationale behind the Egyptian approach to these countries was that it had suffered losses of many billions of dollars in the 1967 and 1973 Middle East wars and in the intervening years, and it was up to the rich Arabs to help prop up the economy.

Boosting Egypt would also help keep at bay Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya, whose radical and unpredictable policies are a danger to the conservative oil states, the Egyptian argument went.

But Egypt has tremendous economic problems, including a foreign debt of \$18 billion and a balance-of-payments deficit this year of about \$4.5 billion. The oil states last spring insisted that some sort of order would have to be imposed on future aid, sources close to the discussions said.

A particular concern was that the aid money would be used to feed Egypt's 38 million population. Food imports last year were worth about \$1.5 billion, and the government in several cases financed imports with short-term commercial loans which were in turn serviced or paid off from other cash assistance.

The agreement on the new fund was initiated in Cairo Sunday and will be signed Aug. 18 after details are worked out. Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abdel Rahman Saleh al-Ahki told the newspaper Al-Ahram that the fund will have four main areas of activity.

• It will set up or help set up companies to undertake development projects in the fields of industry, agriculture and housing. It will also buy into existing projects to help expand them.

• It will finance or help to finance Egypt's share in joint ventures with foreign companies, including the fund itself.

• It will grant medium and long-term loans for investment projects.

• It will participate in efforts to set right Egypt's chronic balance-of-payments deficit.

Syrian Airline Office In Rome Is Bombed

ROME, July 20 (UPI)—A two-pound time-bomb exploded in the Syrian Airlines office in Rome today. Police said that signs posted close by indicated that it was the work of Palestinians.

Officers said that the bomb damaged walls inside the airline office, smashed a plate glass window and those of nearby offices. There were no injuries.

(Continued from Page 1)

to its orbiting mother craft were detonated. It was then 11,400 miles high, traveling at 3,040 miles an hour on its 29th orbit of Mars.

Rockets Fired

Eight small rockets fired for 22 minutes to begin the descent into the atmosphere. The craft sliced into the upper fringes of the Martian gases and temperatures as high as 2,730 degrees Fahrenheit (1,498 degrees Centigrade) built up outside a saucer-like heat shield.

The descent was then very shallow, allowing atmospheric drag to slow the craft enough so a 53-foot-wide parachute could be deployed at 19,000 feet.

The Viking then acted on commands from its onboard computer and jettisoned its protective shell and a few seconds later unfolded its three landing legs. Less than a mile above Mars, guided by four radar beams, the craft jettisoned its parachute and fired three powerful landing rockets. This slowed the spacecraft so it dropped to Mars with an impact similar to what one would feel jumping off a table on earth.

Mars's gravity accelerated the lander to as much as 10,000 miles an hour as it neared the planet. When it hit the thicker parts of the "air," engineers reported the craft was feeling acceleration forces eight times the force of the earth's gravity.

Second Week in Space

MOSCOW, July 20 (UPI)—Two Soviet cosmonauts completed two weeks in orbit today aboard the Salyut-5 space station.

Col. Boris Volynov, the commander, and Lt. Col. Vitaly Zholobov, the flight engineer, reported having "completely adjusted" to the rigors of life without gravity with relatively few ill effects.

Parliament Unit Lifts Immunity of Italian Rightist

ROME, July 20 (UPI)—A parliamentary commission voted today for the second time to recommend arrest and prosecution of a fugitive neo-Fascist Parliament member in connection with the fatal shooting of a young Communist at an election rally.

Sandro Sacconi, 32, a deputy for the rightist Italian Social Movement, was last reported in Spain after being arrested and then released in Britain.

The commission voted unanimously to recommend Mr. Sacconi's prosecution. Social Movement member Clemente Manco cast the lone vote against authorizing his arrest.

A floor vote by the Chamber of Deputies next week appeared certain to endorse the commission's recommendations.

The previous Chamber of Deputies first authorized Mr. Sacconi's arrest and prosecution June 1, but his re-election to the chamber in national elections June 20-21 restored his parliamentary immunity and proceedings had to start anew.

Italian Consulate Bombed in Corsica

BASTIA, Corsica, July 20 (Reuters)—A bomb slightly damaged the Italian Consulate here last night but caused no injuries, the police said.

No one claimed responsibility for planting the bomb. Yesterday, 10 bombs exploded in various parts of the island, damaging police stations, cars and administrative offices. An autonomist movement, the Corsican National Liberation Front, claimed responsibility.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
Est. 1971
5 Rue Danton, PARIS.
Falkenberg Str. 9, Munich.

Soares to Seek Ties to All European Institutions

By Marvyn Howe

LISBON, July 20 (NYT)—Mario Soares, Portugal's Premier-designate, said yesterday that his government would seek a more active role in the Atlantic alliance and integration into "all of the European institutions."

Mr. Soares, the secretary-general of the Socialist party, discussed his foreign policy aims in an interview in the National Assembly palace of Sao Bento, where he was consulting with other parliamentary groups on the composition of his government. It is scheduled to take office at the end of this week.

Mr. Soares said that other foreign policy objectives would be to develop closer ties with traditional allies such as the United States and Britain, to establish

normal diplomatic relations with Israel, China and the Soviet Union, to improve contacts with the former African colonies of Angola and Mozambique and intensify relations with Brazil.

More Than 3 Months

"They'll have to give us more than three months to accomplish this program," he said with a smile, alluding to widespread predictions that his minority government would not last more than a few months.

Meanwhile, the new Portuguese President, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, warned the armed forces that he would not tolerate any more party politics within the military. He also cautioned political parties not to try to "manipulate the military" in an attempt to seize power.

"All activities of an insurrectional nature will be crushed because they can only lead to poverty and dictatorship," Gen. Eanes declared during a ceremony to swear in his successor as army chief of staff, Gen. Vasco Vieira Rocha.

A similar warning was given by Gen. Rocha. Both speeches were clearly aimed at groups on the extreme left and the far right that are reportedly conspiring against the President and the government being assembled by Mr. Soares.

NATO Participation

The Premier-designate said in his interview that he sought full participation again by Portugal in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. During Communist participation in the government

in the last two years, some NATO secrets were withheld from the Portuguese.

Portugal's foreign policy has been often contradictory under the six provisional governments since the overthrow of the rightist dictatorship on April 25, 1974.

Both the current President and Mr. Soares are committed "Europeans."

The Socialists won a plurality in the parliamentary elections last April, with the slogan, "Europe Is With Us." Mr. Soares, who has close personal relations with the European Socialist leaders, has received promises of aid from West Germany.

He will name Jose Medeiros Pereira, a 54-year-old Socialist, as foreign minister.

17 Times More Spent for White Student

South African Black Schools Rated Low

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, July 20 (NYT)—James Buthe always wanted to be one of the small group of South African blacks who graduate from high school. But when his father died last year, his mother, a kitchen hand, could no longer afford the \$50 a year it cost to keep him in primary school.

The 17-year-old youth took a street-corner job selling flowers that paid \$17.25 a week, enough to cover his keep and the education of the family's other hope for a graduation certificate, his 12-year-old sister.

"If I got through school, maybe I could be a doctor or a teacher," he said one evening, eyeing a sleek black-and-gold motorcycle with a \$1,750 price tag in a showroom window. "Maybe I could buy a motorcycle."

The youth's problem is not exceptional in South Africa, where financial hardship often forces blacks to drop out of a schooling system that is vastly inferior, by every measure, to the separate system provided for whites.

Stark Contrast

Since last month's riots, which saw black students attacking and burning their own schools, the government has stepped up efforts to publicize the improvements in black education in recent years. However, official publications offer stark contrasts.

In the school year beginning next January, the outlay for each white student will be 17 times more than for each black. Despite a growing budget for black education, the disparity has widened in recent years. In 1971, the outlay for each white was 14 times that for blacks.

Education for whites is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16. For blacks, it is optional, even at the primary level. The latest figures show that 75 per cent of black children between 7 and 15 were in school, but less than 9 per cent at the secondary level. Of those, less than a third of 1 per cent—9,000—were in the graduating class.

For whites, schooling is free. Black parents pay fees of a few dollars a year, plus the cost of textbooks, uniforms and sports activities. Though these rarely come to more than \$50 a year, the burden, especially for large families, is often prohibitive.

Teacher-Student Ratios

While there are 15,500 schools for black students and fewer than 3,000 for whites, the vastly greater enrollment in black schools leads to disproportionate teacher-student ratios. In white schools, it is 1 to 30, in black 1 to 60.

Almost all white children reach secondary school. Half the black children who enroll in primary school fail to complete the five-year course. While 2 in 3 whites between 13 and 18 are in secondary school, the figure for blacks is 1 in 25. It is common for black secondary school students to be in their early 20s.

The literacy rate for whites is close to 100 per cent. For blacks, it is about 55 per cent in the 13- to 22 age group. However, since half of all black students drop out before finishing primary school, reading ability among those considered literate is often very low.

Standards among teachers in white schools are much higher than in black. Fewer than 10 per cent of the 69,000 teachers in black schools have the minimum qualifications required of the 45,000 teachers in white schools. In addition, salaries of teachers in white schools are 30 to 50 per cent higher than those of teachers in the black institutions.

University Level

The disparities are equally wide at the university level. For whites, there are 10 universities, enrolling about 75,000 students. For blacks there are three, with a total enrollment of about 4,000.

An additional 300 blacks study at white universities, including about 200 at the medical school of the University of Natal. About 1 in 60 whites qualify for university. Among blacks, the figure is 1 in 2,500.

The government's answer to its critics takes two forms, one philosophical and the other practical. On the philosophical level it is common for ministers to argue that it is the country's 4.5 million whites, rather than the 18 million blacks, who have made South Africa the richest and most modern nation in Africa.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been

made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

On the practical level, the government points to the substantial improvements that have been made in black education in recent years. While conceding that great

disparities persist, officials point to the large sums of money that have been spent, especially in the last decade, to narrow the gap. It is only just that the rewards of the system—including, in this case, education—should go first and foremost to whites.

Police Cordon Black Town In S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 20 (Reuters)—The police were seen to cordon off a black township, 6 miles east of here, today after schoolchildren went on the march and stoned cars.

Six primary schools in Mthetheni, which serves the industrial area of Johannesburg, were immediately closed. It was the first day of the new school term.

The police blocked all roads to the township. There were no further details. A white official of the Basuto (African) Administration Board was forced off the road in his pickup truck and arrested. He escaped injury.

A milk delivery truck was also attacked, the police said. Hospital spokesmen said no injuries had been reported.

Situation in Soweto

By mid-afternoon there was no sign of the major disturbances predicted for today in Soweto and the other townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria, which rioting a month ago claimed 19 lives.

But the police were taking no chances. Heavily armed, they patrolled the dingy streets, a sprawling Soweto, flashpoint for the riots, ready for renewed violence. White officials normally based in the township took a day off.

Trouble had been expected today after the government refused to allow Soweto schools to reopen, saying agitators were planning to cause trouble. It was a march in Soweto by students to protest compulsory use of the Afrikaans language in school that sparked last month's violence.

Observers believe the government may well die today, trouble in Mthetheni township, where the schools were allowed to reopen, as justifying its ban. An official of the Basuto Administration Board there said today's marchers were all schoolchildren, and no adults were involved so far.

There were relatively minor incidents elsewhere. In Hendon township, near Mthetheni, a primary school was set on fire last night. Hundreds of children who turned up for classes this morning were sent home.

Burmese Regime Arrests 14 Army Officers in Plot

RANGOON, July 20 (Reuters)—The government today announced the arrest of a group of army officers who, it said, had plotted to kill President Ne Win and the secretary of the State Council, San Yu.

The state radio said the plot had been foiled and the rightists arrested on July 3. The plot was also aimed at killing the national intelligence chief, Col. Tin U, the radio said.

After the announcement, some troop movements were seen in Rangoon and spot checks were made on cars, but generally the capital was normal.

The radio said the plot was engineered by three army captains and supported by 11 other officers, all of whom were arrested. It said they sought to destroy the Socialist system.

President Ne Win, 65, is chairman of the Burmese Socialist Program party. He came to power in a bloodless coup in 1962.

country, largely to operate the

many pressures from outside the new Communist countries of Indochina on its borders which were pressing for an end to the U.S. operations here. It was the soil that had served as a springboard for the mass U.S. bombing of Indochina during the height of the war.

</

Is Former Aide Ousted

Personal Use of an FBI Fund By Hoover Being Scrutinized

By John M. Crawford

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).—The Justice Department is investigating the possibility that funds belonging to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Retirement Association were converted to the use of J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI director, and other senior bureau officials.

Sources close to the Justice Department said that the fund, which at one time amounted to more than \$80,000, had for several years been controlled by J. Edgar Hoover, who was abruptly dismissed last Friday as associate director of the bureau.

The sources said that Mr. Callahan's administration of the retirement fund had come under scrutiny of Justice Department.

Ford Offers 3. Revised Bill In Corruption

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—President Ford and Congress appeared to move closer to a compromise yesterday on legislation designed to curb government corruption.

Mr. Ford said he could support Congress's so-called Watergate reform bill if the body made several key changes. The bill, which was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, was taken up yesterday by the full Senate.

Attorney General Levi said he opposed the reform measure at the point where it was unconstitutional and tended to strip the duties of the Justice Department. Mr. Ford repeated Levi's objections at a White House press conference but he said that his proposal contained substantial corrections.

The administration specifically objected to a provision in the bill that called for a series of independent and temporary special prosecutors to handle allegations of corruption against high ranking officials.

Shifting of Power
Mr. Ford said that he found the provision to be "highly questionable" constitutionally. He said it would invest in the judiciary the power to review the actions of the attorney general in such matters as appointing special prosecutors to appoint special prosecutors to appoint special prosecutors.

In his substitute proposal, Mr. Ford called for a permanent special prosecutor to be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Mr. Ford's proposal would also create the attorney general's power to investigate charges of official misconduct. The special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Under the bill as it stands, the special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Mr. Ford's proposal would also create the attorney general's power to investigate charges of official misconduct. The special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Under the bill as it stands, the special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Mr. Ford's proposal would also create the attorney general's power to investigate charges of official misconduct. The special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Under the bill as it stands, the special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Mr. Ford's proposal would also create the attorney general's power to investigate charges of official misconduct. The special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Under the bill as it stands, the special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Mr. Ford's proposal would also create the attorney general's power to investigate charges of official misconduct. The special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Under the bill as it stands, the special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Mr. Ford's proposal would also create the attorney general's power to investigate charges of official misconduct. The special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Under the bill as it stands, the special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Mr. Ford's proposal would also create the attorney general's power to investigate charges of official misconduct. The special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

Under the bill as it stands, the special prosecutor would be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a three-year term.

ment lawyers looking into alleged kickbacks to FBI executives from private companies that held contracts with the bureau.

At a news conference yesterday, President Ford declined comment on Mr. Callahan's dismissal. He said that the decision to discharge him had been reached within the Justice Department and that "Mr. Callahan was not a presidential appointee."

A well informed government official indicated, however, that Mr. Callahan's departure had been ordered, at least in part, because of his connection with the recreational fund.

Another source said that at least two persons with knowledge of the fund's administration had recently testified before a federal grand jury that is hearing evidence uncovered by the Justice Department's inquiry.

A former FBI official said that he had often been told that the fund, which Mr. Callahan, as head of the FBI's Administrative Division, controlled from 1970 to 1975, had been used to purchase gifts by Mr. Hoover for other FBI executives each Christmas.

The former official also said that he remembered a request some years ago from Clyde Tolson, Mr. Hoover's late friend and deputy, for \$500 to help to finance part of Mr. Tolson's California vacation. Mr. Hoover died in May, 1972, and Mr. Tolson died last year.

Another former senior bureau official said that, as far as he knew, Mr. Hoover had never paid for presents or vacations with any of the recreational money.

Periodic Growings
One of the former FBI officials, all of whom asked not to be identified, said that there had been "some periodic growings" by FBI employees who belonged to the FBI Recreational Association, for which they were assessed \$1 a year. They said that they "never did get much out of the fund in the way of recreation," he said.

He said that a few years ago, the complaints reached the point where the FBI executives organized a large FBI employees' picnic to relieve the pressure.

The principal benefit of membership in the association, another source said, was a subscription to "The Investigator," the bureau's internal newsletter, which was printed by the bureau.

Money from the fund was also available to FBI offices around the country, the source said, that wished to field an athletic team or underwrite a social function. Those grants, he said, were approved within the bureau's Administrative Division.

Joining a Must
The FBI has more than 20,000 employees, most of whom, the former official said, were members of the association. "That was a must," he said, "if you didn't belong, you were in trouble."

The fund also received, according to this source and other sources, a \$500 royalty for each episode of "The FBI" television series, which amounted to \$13,000 a year over nine years.

In announcing Mr. Callahan's dismissal last Friday evening, Clarence Kelley, the current FBI director, declined to elaborate on his reasons for seeking a letter of resignation from Mr. Callahan, whose four decades of service had long since qualified him for full retirement benefits.

Mr. Kelley declined to discuss the matter, "because of the continuing investigations of various allegations concerning former and present officials and personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

U.S. Halt Urged In Nuclear Fuel Sales to India

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—Rep. Charles Long, D-Md., urged the Nuclear Regulatory Commission today to halt further shipments of nuclear fuel to India because of India's development of atomic explosives.

Withholding further nuclear fuel shipments to India might not persuade that country to abandon atomic weapons development, Rep. Long said, but "we should tell the world we are not putting our stamp of approval on this."

Rep. Long testified at a public hearing at which the NRC faced the question of whether U.S. exports of low-enriched uranium—formerly considered routine and harmless—are helping disseminate nuclear weapons throughout the world.

Despite U.S. insistence that nuclear exports and aid be used only for peaceful purposes, India carried out a nuclear explosion in 1974, which has been linked with U.S. aid.

Rep. Long said, "The actions of the government of India undermine our confidence in its good faith in the area of nuclear development."

He said that the United States should adopt a firm stance to discourage nuclear weapon proliferation among other countries, including Iran, Brazil, Egypt and South Africa.

Naples Strike Ends
NAPLES, July 20 (UPI).—Garbage collectors yesterday called off their six-day-old strike for back pay. More than 3,000 tons of refuse have accumulated in the city's streets.



A mother in Tampico, Mexico, carrying and leading her children to safety from flood.

Mexicans Begin Flood Cleanup; Water Subsides

MEXICO CITY, July 20 (AP).

—Mexico began cleaning up today after the worst rains in memory caused floods in which at least 120 persons were reported killed, 50 missing and 200,000 homeless.

Flooding was reported in 11 of Mexico's 31 states. Thousands of animals were drowned, and roads, bridges, railways and crops were washed out.

A government emergency commission and the army were flying supplies to stricken areas as emergency teams worked to clear debris, reopen roads and restore communications.

President Luis Echeverria ordered a faster delivery of food, medicine, clothing and blankets to victims in schools, churches and buildings on higher ground.

The Ministry of Water Resources said the Panuco River, the largest in northeastern Mexico, subsided gradually today after cresting at 27 feet above its normal level.

The worst-hit areas were in the states of Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Tamaulipas and Veracruz.

bridges, railways and crops were washed out.

A government emergency commission and the army were flying supplies to stricken areas as emergency teams worked to clear debris, reopen roads and restore communications.

President Luis Echeverria ordered a faster delivery of food, medicine, clothing and blankets to victims in schools, churches and buildings on higher ground.

The Ministry of Water Resources said the Panuco River, the largest in northeastern Mexico, subsided gradually today after cresting at 27 feet above its normal level.

The worst-hit areas were in the states of Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Tamaulipas and Veracruz.

Reagan Sticks to Victory Claim

Ford Picks Up 16 New Convention Delegates

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).

—President Ford claimed 16 more Republican National Convention delegates today, including two from Ronald Reagan's total in Virginia and seven from Suffolk County, N.Y.

Soon after, two more previously uncommitted delegates from South Carolina said they were backing Mr. Ford, too.

The increase in Mr. Ford's strength occurred less than 24 hours after Mr. Reagan's camp named three new converts from the uncommitted ranks and com-

tended that the former California governor would have 1,140 votes on the first ballot.

Delegate Hunter

James Baker, Mr. Ford's chief delegate hunter, said the President now has 1,118 of the 1,130 delegates necessary to secure the GOP nomination at Kansas City, Aug. 18.

Mr. Reagan's press secretary, Jim Lake, when asked about the new Ford totals, said: "They can claim any people they choose to claim. What really counts is the ballot in August and we know how that will come out."

He repeated Mr. Reagan's count of 1,140 first ballot delegates.

In addition to the seven New Yorkers, the new Ford claims list a total of five delegates from Virginia and others from Illinois, Delaware, Louisiana and South Carolina. The Illinois delegate, although counted as uncommitted by the Ford camp, had previously said she would vote for the President.

Edwin Schwenk, Suffolk County GOP chairman, said his group of seven decided to switch to the President Friday. Earlier, Mr. Schwenk said he had met for about 10 minutes with Mr. Ford to discuss the county's need for federal help on a major sewer project.

But Mr. Schwenk denied that the sewer project help would be any kind of pro quo for the seven votes at Kansas City. "We're just asking for consideration," he said.

Richard Rosenbaum, the New York State GOP chairman, claimed that of the 154 New York delegates, Mr. Ford has 131, Mr. Reagan 18 and 5 remain uncommitted.

U.S. Navy Orders F-14s Grounded For Fourth Time

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).

—The Navy said yesterday that it has grounded about 30 of its advanced F-14 fighter planes after a crack was detected in a structural section undergoing fatigue testing on the ground.

This is the fourth time the Navy has set down its \$20.4-million F-14 jets since they joined the fleet four years ago.

A Navy spokesman said the 30 planes, representing about a quarter of its force of 207 F-14s, were ordered grounded as a precautionary move Friday after the crack was detected in a part connected with the main landing-gear assemblies.

The crack was found during testing of a sample part at the Grumman Aircraft Corp. plant on Long Island, N.Y.

The F-14s taken out of action are those which have experienced the most use and thus are considered most likely to suffer metal fatigue, a spokesman said. The announcement said that normal flight operations will be resumed after further analysis and "structural fix in the affected aircraft."

Hays Back in Washington
WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, returned to Washington yesterday for the first time since he was hospitalized for an overdose of sleeping pills taken at his Ohio farm. He is the central figure in a congressional payroll-sex scandal.

Egypt, Israel Gain in Bid to Buy A-Plants

Working Level Pact Is Reached With U.S.

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—Negotiations have been completed at the working level for the United States to sell nuclear power reactors to both Israel and Egypt, State Department officials said yesterday.

Former President Richard Nixon offered to sell the reactors to the Middle East rivals in 1974. There has been prolonged bargaining over safeguards on the nuclear equipment to prevent diversion for military purposes, but administration officials claimed yesterday that they have achieved "the most rigorous safeguards in the history of the program." However, the whole subject of worldwide nuclear safeguards is now more controversial than ever.

The proposed agreements need to be officially initiated, reviewed by President Ford, and then submitted to Congress for a 60-day period. It is uncertain whether that review can be completed before the present Congress completes its term.

Action Awaited

Alternatively, officials suggest that Congress may be able to take "affirmative action" to approve the nuclear sales in a shorter time period. A disapproval resolution action by the Senate and House, but Congress generally is favorable to requests involving Israel.

The Israeli Cabinet on Sunday authorized Israel's Ambassador to Washington, Simcha Dinitz, to initiate the draft agreement. It would authorize the U.S. sale of two nuclear power stations to Israel with a total generating capacity of 1,970 megawatts. Each one would cost about \$1 billion.

Two smaller reactors are planned by Egypt, in the 600-megawatt to 700-megawatt range. But in order to keep this process in tandem, a U.S. source said, and to show "identical treatment" Egypt also will be authorized to purchase nuclear reactors with a maximum capacity parallel to that of Israel—1,970 megawatts.

Earlier in the negotiations, Egypt said it would participate in the program only if all nuclear reactors in Israel and Egypt were placed under the same international safeguards. This was an attempt to put international controls on Israel's Dimona reactor, which reportedly has produced the plutonium to give Israel the capacity to build a stockpile of nuclear weapons.

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Israel refused, and the negotiations were stalled until Egypt altered its position. Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, while Israel has not signed, saying it will do so only in the context of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The CIA has estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "available for use."

Paine's 'Tombstone' Is Believed Token of Local Admirer in 1874

By James Feron

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., July 20 (NYT).—The mystery of a Thomas Paine tombstone discovered nearly 100 miles north of the revolutionary author's original burial place in New Rochelle was apparently resolved yesterday. The tombstone was a token of admiration ordered by a local resident a century ago.

Frances Gale, a college student doing research on the architecture of the Hudson River area, came across an article dated Sept. 9, 1874, in the Kingston Library yesterday that seemed to explain a lot.

She said the brief account described a visit by John Lasher, "an eccentric individual residing near Madeline," to a marble yard in Saugerties, across the Hudson River. "Troll, where the obelisk was found this weekend, is adjacent to Madeline."

"Something Better"
Lasher, who was supervising the cutting of his own grave marker, sought "something a little better" than the memorials available to others, the account said, and thus "he ordered the following inscription cut" on the opposite side of his own gravestone.

"In memory of Thomas Paine, who was born in Theford, England, 29 Jan. 1777, died at New York, June 8, 1809, aged 72 years 4 months and 9 days."

Lasher, whose descendants still live in the area and who was described in the 1874 article as "a staunch follower of Tom Paine" ordered that the monument "stand in front of his residence, which is situated on one of the principal highways in that locality."

That could be the present site of the home of Jack and Josephine McNeil, who recalled over the weekend that neighbors had remembered seeing an obelisk standing nearby under a hemlock until it was buried decades ago by a previous owner.

The McNeils were supervising the digging of a drainage ditch Saturday when a backhoe operator came across the seven-foot memorial. Paine's name on the monument touched off speculation, because the final gravestone of the author of "Common Sense" has never been found.

Woman Cited for Contempt In Lincoln Descendant Case

By Stephen Green

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).

—A 35-year-old West German woman was found in contempt of court here yesterday for failing to obtain blood tests to determine whether her 7-year-old son is the only great-grandchild of Abraham Lincoln.

The contempt order was issued against Annemarie Hoffman Beckwith by Superior Court Judge Joseph Ryan, who had ordered the blood tests for her and the boy, Timothy Lincoln Beckwith, in connection with a divorce suit filed by her 71-year-old husband, Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith.

Mr. Beckwith, last surviving great-grandchild of the 16th president, is seeking the divorce on the grounds of adultery and contends that he did not father the boy.

At stake in the case—in addition to the status of the marriage—is the eventual disposition of the Lincoln family trust fund. If the boy's lineage can be determined, he could be in line to become sole beneficiary of the fund, which is estimated to be worth more than \$1 million.

In a hearing yesterday before Judge Ryan, a physician testified that Mr. Beckwith has been sterile since 1962—six years before the birth of the boy in October, 1968, in Williamsburg, Va.

Judge Ryan continued the case until next month in order to hear testimony from the physician who was said to have performed a vasectomy on Mr. Beckwith.

He also said that this will give Mrs. Beckwith a chance to purge herself of the contempt finding by having the blood tests done and by appearing in court, which she also has refused to do.

The exact whereabouts of Mrs. Beckwith and the boy were not disclosed during the hearing. The attorney filed by her attorney yesterday states that she is somewhere in the United States.

In April, when the District of Columbia Court of Appeals upheld the blood test order, she was said to be living in West Berlin.

Testifying yesterday, Mr. Beckwith said that he and his wife, a West German national, were married in 1967, several years after Mrs. Beckwith came to the United States.

In the affidavit, Mrs. Beckwith said that she has fought the divorce "to protect my son's in-

terests, both as to his privacy and such property rights as he may have and to protect my own similar interests."

She said that subsequent to the birth of the boy when Mr. Beckwith would no longer let her stay at their home in Middlesex County, Va., she and her son have lived in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

In court, Dr. Parker Dorman, a urologist, testified that his brother, Dr. Hamilton Dorman, performed a vasectomy on Mr. Beckwith in 1962. He said that X-rays taken in 1968 showed that the vasectomy was still effective.

Angola Chief to Visit Havana This Week
HAVANA, July 20 (Reuters).—Angolan President Agostinho Neto is expected here this week on a visit to thank Cuba for military support that helped establish his government in power.

The trip, announced by the official Cuban daily Granma yesterday, is Mr. Neto's first since Angola's independence in November. The Angolan leader is expected to be Premier Fidel Castro's guest of honor at National Day celebrations Monday.

At stake in the case—in addition to the status of the marriage—is the eventual disposition of the Lincoln family trust fund. If the boy's lineage can be determined, he could be in line to become sole beneficiary of the fund, which is estimated to be worth more than \$1 million.

In a hearing yesterday before Judge Ryan, a physician testified that Mr. Beckwith has been sterile since 1962—six years before the birth of the boy in October, 1968, in Williamsburg, Va.

Judge Ryan continued the case until next month in order to hear testimony from the physician who was said to have performed a vasectomy on Mr. Beckwith.

He also said that this will give Mrs. Beckwith a chance to purge herself of the contempt finding by having the blood tests done and by appearing in court, which she also has refused to do.

The exact whereabouts of Mrs. Beckwith and the boy were not disclosed during the hearing. The attorney filed by her attorney yesterday states that she is somewhere in the United States.

In April, when the District of Columbia Court of Appeals upheld the blood test order, she was said to be living in West Berlin.

Testifying yesterday, Mr. Beckwith said that he and his wife, a West German national, were married in 1967, several years after Mrs. Beckwith came to the United States.

In the affidavit, Mrs. Beckwith said that she has fought the divorce "to protect my son's in-

terests, both as to his privacy and such property rights as he may have and to protect my own similar interests."

She said that subsequent to the birth of the boy when Mr. Beckwith would no longer let her stay at their home in Middlesex County, Va., she and her son have lived in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

In court, Dr. Parker Dorman, a urologist, testified that his brother, Dr. Hamilton Dorman, performed a vasectomy on Mr. Beckwith in 1962. He said that X-rays taken in 1968 showed that the vasectomy was still effective.

Angola Chief to Visit Havana This Week
HAVANA, July 20 (Reuters).—Angolan President Agostinho Neto is expected here this week on a visit to thank Cuba for military support that helped establish his government in power.

The trip, announced by the official Cuban daily Granma yesterday, is Mr. Neto's first since Angola's independence in November. The Angolan leader is expected to be Premier Fidel Castro's guest of honor at National Day celebrations Monday.

At stake in the case—in addition to the status of the marriage—is the eventual disposition of the Lincoln family trust fund. If the boy's lineage can be determined, he could be in line to become sole beneficiary of the fund, which is estimated to be worth more than \$1 million.

In a hearing yesterday before Judge Ryan, a physician testified that Mr. Beckwith has been sterile since 1962—six years before the birth of the boy in October, 1968, in Williamsburg, Va.

Judge Ryan continued the case until next month in order to hear testimony from the physician who was said to have performed a vasectomy on Mr. Beckwith.

He also said that this will give Mrs. Beckwith a chance to purge herself of the contempt finding by having the blood tests done and by appearing in court, which she also has refused to do.

The exact whereabouts of Mrs.

Police Slay Leftist Leader In Argentina

6 Other Terrorists
Also Reported Killed

BUENOS AIRES, July 20 (UPI).—Security forces killed Mario Roberto Santucho, founder and leader of the Marxist-Leninist guerrilla group, the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), the army announced today.

The army said Mr. Santucho was killed yesterday during a gun battle in the northwestern suburb of Villa Martelli.

There was no official information on his second in command, Enrique Gorriaran Merlo, who according to the private news agency, Noticias Argentinas, was also killed in the gunfight.

According to the newspaper Ultima Hora, combined army and police forces surrounded a building suspected of being a guerrilla hideout. When they entered they were greeted by a hail of bullets in which an army captain was killed.

After a brief battle, security forces discovered two bodies, apparently those of Mr. Santucho and Mr. Merlo, Ultima Hora said. Immediately after, army and police troops made another raid on a suspected guerrilla hideout 45 miles southeast of Buenos Aires, in the town of Gonnelt. That raid left a death toll of five terrorists, "all apparently belonging to ERP high command," Ultima Hora said.

In another development, at least 30 Uruguayans were reported missing in the second mass abduction of leftist refugees here in five weeks.

"The refugees were abducted by armed men in various parts of the city last Tuesday," Robert Muller, the Swiss head of the local office of the UN High Commission for Refugees, said in a telephone interview yesterday.

There was no comment from Argentine authorities, and Mr. Muller would not say why the information was not made public earlier.

On June 11, armed men stormed into two hotels and took away at least 25 political refugees. Released after 24 hours, some of the refugees said they had been tortured. All said they were ordered to leave the country. Most of the 25 have come out, but an estimated 20 remain.

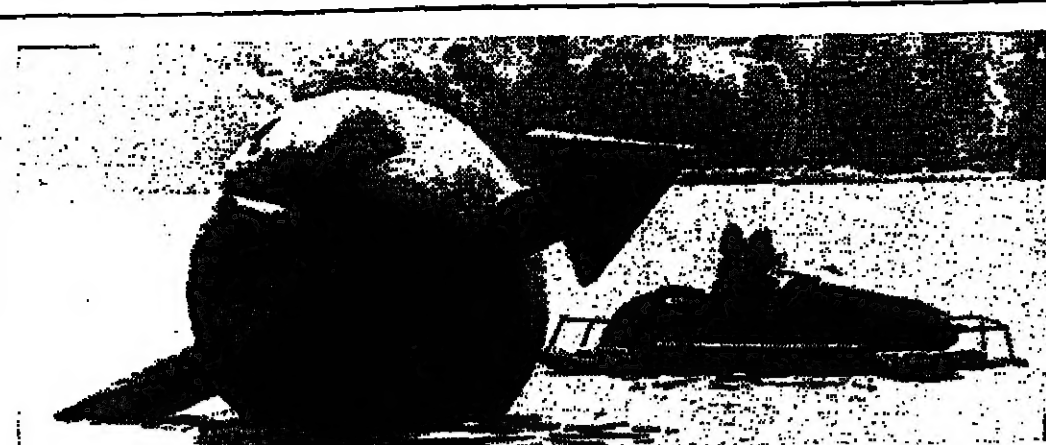
There has been no indication of who carried out the abduction in June. Some security sources blamed rightist terrorists who want the refugees—mostly leftists who fled coups in Chile and Uruguay—out of Argentina.

Dutch Embassy Blasted in Spain

MADRID, July 20 (Reuters).—A bomb destroyed the Dutch Embassy in Madrid early today. No one was hurt.

It was the first attack against foreign premises in the wave of bombings that began Saturday in the northwestern city of Vigo and spread Sunday—the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the civil war—to Madrid and six other cities. Most of the targets were government offices.

A hitherto unknown extreme leftist group has claimed responsibility for the bombings. But opposition leaders believe that the extreme right is responsible and is trying to discredit the left and create tension to block the government's promised democratic reforms.



SWIMMING SCULPTURE—Arrow-pierced apple bobbing in lake at Lucerne, Switzerland, was done by sculptor Peter Travagliani for the William Tell Festival.

Brazil's 'Wild West'

Amazon Land Boom Stirs Feuds

By Jonathan Kandell

PARAGOMINAS, Brazil, July 20 (UPI).—In scenes reminiscent of the taming of the American West, large landowners, squatters and Indians are pitted against each other in violent clashes as Brazil burns, hacks and plows its way through the Amazon jungles, an area two-thirds the size of the continental United States.

A dozen years ago, John Davis and his family moved from Alabama to the Amazon jungles, bought one of the largest blocks of land around here and carved out a 220,000-acre cattle ranch and forestry preserve.

Earlier this month, two of Mr. Davis's sons, Michael, 29, and John, 32, were killed in an ambush set by squatters. Mr. Davis, 55, died a few days ago from wounds suffered in the ambush.

The fact that the Davises were Americans has magnified the incident. But a few days ago, in the northern Mato Grosso, about 1,000 miles southwest of here, a German-born Roman Catholic missionary was killed when 70 squatters invaded an Indian reservation whose lands the priest was trying to protect.

A week ago, in the adjoining

state of Goias, Indians scalped a farmer and decapitated two others who were clearing land within a reservation.

And here, in the giant northern Amazon state of Para, where the Davises decided to settle, more than 100 land struggles are going on that occasionally erupt in violence.

The Davises family arrived in the area in the 1960s. The few squatters on the property moved off after the Davises reportedly reached a financial agreement with them. In 1973, a state highway was extended through the Davis property, guaranteeing its economic viability but also making it accessible to many new squatters.

The Davises reported to the police that their lumber was being stolen, sometimes by the hijacking of trucks and trucks. Equipment was being sabotaged and workers occasionally beaten or shot at by the squatters.

Mr. Davis appealed to the local court, but after four years it has still not made a ruling.

Fences Destroyed

On July 3, Mr. Davis was told by employees that a large group of squatters was destroying fences marking the boundaries of his property. He went out to investigate and the shooting occurred. Mr. Davis and his two sons were buried on their property. A third son and a daughter have decided to stay and continue managing the ranch.

"I knew the Davises well," said Alexandrino Moreira, a banker from Belém, the state capital. "I admired them for leaving everything behind in America and coming here to build up a good farm before the big land rush started. But this is like the Wild West. You have the squatters and the big ranchers and a lot of other people throwing wood into the fire by playing up anti-foreign feelings."

There appears to be no sense of panic among other large ranchers in the area.

"I don't buy the anti-American talk," said another U.S. rancher. "Davis was a tough character. But he thought he was back in the United States, where the law says that a man owns every inch of his land and the authorities back him up. Here, you got to negotiate—with the police, the authorities, the squatters, with everybody. And if you end up with less land than you expected, you still have enough to make it worth your while."

Development of the Amazon

in earnest only in the last decade, under the military government that has been in power since 1964. But the government has vacillated and changed the directions of its policies as immense development problems have arisen.

Promised Aid

Initially, the Amazon was viewed as a solution for the problems of the landless peasantry in such teeming, drought-stricken northeastern states as Piaui, Bahia and Pernambuco. Plans were made to bring in as many as a million settlers and thousands of the workers who participated in the building of the trans-Amazon highway were promised land and government aid.

But most of the Amazon soil has proved too infertile for anything but livestock grazing and the government has found it too costly to finance the roads, fertilizers and loans needed to support thousands of small landowners.

So the emphasis has shifted to huge landholdings. In the state of Para and the bordering territory of Amapa, Daniel Ludwig, a U.S. shipping magnate, has invested more than \$150 million into a 2-million-acre property devoted mostly to timber, rice and cattle.

Further south, Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary has taken advantage of government tax exemptions and easy agricultural credits to develop a million-acre cattle ranch.

But thousands of squatters have continued to flock to the Amazon in the hope that enough land remains. Thousands of others have always been here, either holding disputed titles to their land or unaware whom it belongs to.

Athens Leaders Discuss Plans in Aegean Dispute

ATHENS, July 20 (Reuters).—Greece's political and military leaders today held several meetings to discuss the imminent sailing of a Turkish oil exploration vessel into disputed areas of the Aegean Sea.

President Constantine Tsatsos received Premier Constantine Karamanlis, and immediately afterward Mr. Karamanlis summoned the inner cabinet, including Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tossias.

An authoritative source said the meetings dealt with the planned voyage of Turkey's Sismik-2 and what should be done if it sails into areas in dispute between the two countries. Although Turkey has not announced when the vessel will sail, Greek observers expect the voyage to begin before the end of the month.

Both countries claim oil exploration rights in the Aegean. Greece claims a continental shelf by virtue of its more than 3,000 Aegean islands. Turkey argues that its Anatolian coast extends as a continental shelf midway into the Aegean, often reaching west of Greek islands.

Florence Eliminates Cathedral Bus Stop

FLORENCE, July 20 (UPI).—City officials today banned municipal buses from stopping in the cathedral square as a first step toward avoiding further damage to the cathedral's famous dome.

A special commission earlier this month said 20-year-old cracks in the 16th-century dome by Filippo Brunelleschi had widened and it recommended banning heavy traffic from adjacent streets. It said traffic vibrations, especially the stopping and starting of buses, were apparently responsible for the widening of the cracks.

Soviet Navy Builds Fourth Asia Shipyard Linked to Expansion Of Pacific Role

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, July 20 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is reported to have recently completed a fourth naval shipyard in Far Eastern Siberia.

According to U.S. intelligence analysts and Japanese and Chinese sources, this expansion of shipbuilding capacity is linked to the growing activity of the Soviet Pacific fleet in East Asian waters.

An effect of this activity is to limit U.S. Navy operations. Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said recently that while the U.S. Pacific fleet would be able to hold open the ocean routes to Hawaii in the event of war, "because of a shortage of warships, the fleet will not be able to protect the sea lanes into the western Pacific."

Adm. James Holloway, Chief of Naval Operations, has said a congressional group that, at present, U.S. warships operate in the Sea of Japan at the "tolerance" of the Soviet Pacific fleet.

Intelligence Circles

The consensus in intelligence circles is that the Russians intend to fill the vacuum created by the U.S. disengagement from Southeast Asia by building up naval strength sufficient to impress China, threaten Japan's vital overseas lifelines and balance the U.S. fleet in some classes of surface combatants.

The Russians also may be motivated by the announcement that the U.S. Trident class ballistic missile submarines, the largest and most powerful submarine craft in history, are expected to be deployed in the Pacific late in this decade.

"That would explain their expansion of construction of anti-submarine ships at the Siberian yards," a source said.

The newest shipyard is at Sovetskaya Gavan on the Siberian mainland west of Sakhalin Island. Another, the oldest, is at Vladivostok, headquarters of the Pacific fleet, and the two others are well inland on the Amur River, at Komsomolsk and Khabarovsk.

Soviet naval operations in the western Pacific since 1974 have concentrated on the areas south of Japan and in the Yellow Sea and East China Sea. Task forces drawn from the Pacific and northern fleets—the latter is based at Murmansk—half a world away—have visited Indonesian-New Guinea waters.

Exploitation Feared

Japanese and Chinese sources interpret these operations as an indication that the Russians are preparing to exploit any drastic political changes from Japan to Indonesia.

The Chinese are acutely aware of the threat to their maritime freedom that would result if Vietnam were to allow the Russian use of the former U.S. installation at Cam Ranh Bay, about 400 miles south of the Chinese island of Hainan.

Japan, according to Pentagon and Japanese sources, is deeply concerned about the security of its ocean approaches in view of the expansion of Soviet naval power. Japan is almost entirely dependent on oil shipped from the Middle East and Indonesia. Japanese and U.S. experts believe that, at its present strength, the Japanese Navy would be incapable of protecting more than one quarter of the imports when the convoys were within 1,000 miles of the home islands.

Poland Sentences 7 More Men in Riots Last Month

WARSAW, July 20 (AP).—Another seven Polish workers were convicted and sentenced here today on charges stemming from disturbances following the proposed food price increases last month.

The sentences for the seven ranged from three to five years. The men on trial ranged in age from 21 to 35.

In his summary, the judge was reported to have cited the serious action taken by the men—blocking traffic along the main rail line in the Warsaw suburb of Ursus.

Yesterday, another court in the industrial city of Radom, south of Warsaw, handed out sentences to six men of from 4 to 10 years in a trial that involved charges stemming from a riot.

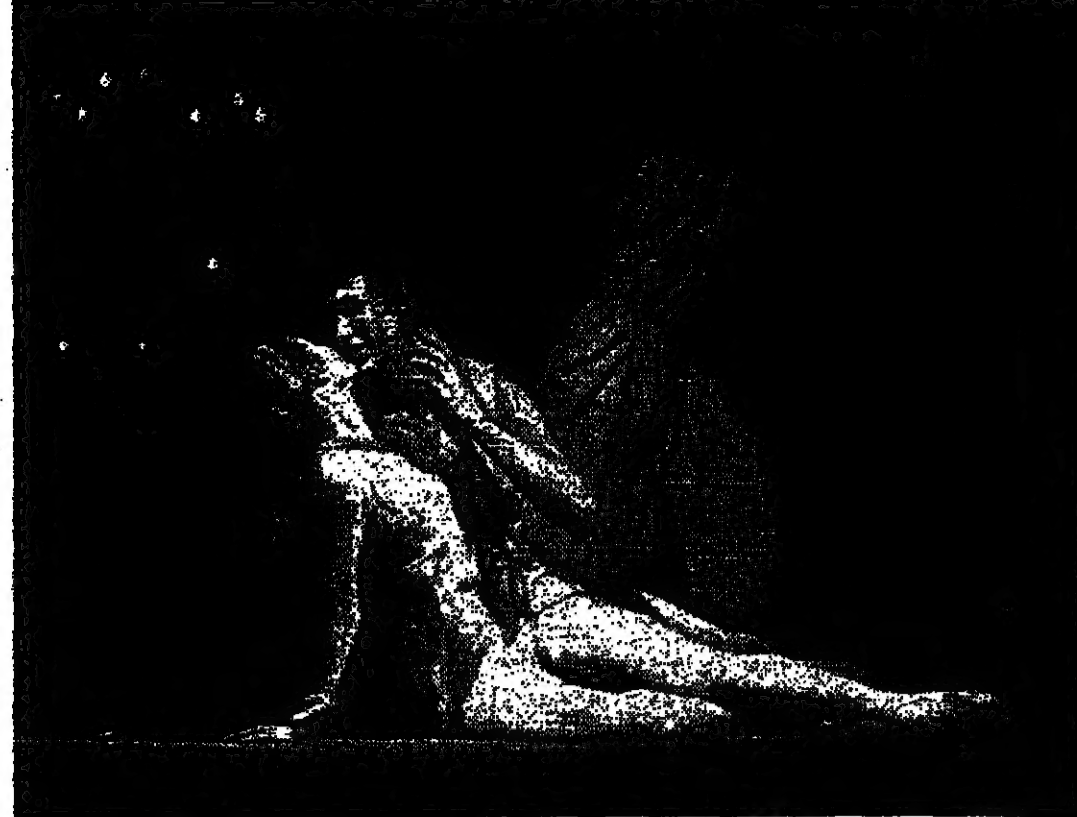
Relatives of the convicted men in the Warsaw trial said they would appeal and that they would seek lawyers "of our own choice." Instead of the court-appointed attorney used in the trial, the trial began Friday.

Toth Release Date

BEograd, July 20 (UPI).—Yugoslavia will release from prison Friday a Yugoslav-born American, Leslie Toth, 45, pardoned more than a month ago from a seven-year prison term on a conviction of industrial spying, sources close to the prisoner said today.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS

Always from the latest collection. Tax free. Fastidious alterations. 120 Rue La Boetie (2nd floor) on Ch. Ely. 44-47. "Closed on Saturdays."



Elena Alkanova, Constantin Novosolov in "Romeo and Juliet"

Leningrad's Young 'Second' Team

By David Stevens

PARIS, July 20 (UPI).—Leningrad is known to ballet lovers in the West mainly through the visits of the illustrious Kirov company, and the presence of its famous fugitives. But a more rounded picture of the city's dance life is being supplied with the first visit to France of the troupe of the Maly—the city's "second" dance and opera theater.

Yet the ballet company has existed in its present form since 1933, and in that time has performed the work of some of the Soviet Union's leading choreographers—many of them on their way to weightier matters at the Bolshoi or Kirov. The present director and chief choreographer, 37-year-old Oleg Vinogradov, is a product of the Kirov school and several years learning his trade in the Siberian metropolis of Novosibirsk.

Ballet in Paris

In its current performances of "Romeo and Juliet" and "Giselle" in the Cour Carrée de la Louvre, the company called here as the Malyet's full name) proved to be a uniformly and attractively youthful troupe, technically solid and stylistically homogeneous. It also apparently operates on a "no-star" basis—in any case the program simply lists the dancers alphabetically and unobtrusively.

Its corps de ballet was solid and cohesive enough in last night's opening "Giselle" to put some better-known ones to shame, but at the same time these young dancers simply did not have the kind of free-wheeling virtuosity that some could have made

Petipa's frivolous curtain-raiser "Halle de Cavalerie" anything but a light-hearted bore. With his "Romeo and Juliet" which was first performed April in Leningrad, Vinogradov shows perhaps less outright five imagination than an ability to make a virtue of necessity, a willingness to depart freely from a purely classical vocabulary, which includes some jarring, expressionist and realistic gesturing—is well calculated to suit young dancers, but it will seem very "modern" to West eyes. His intention of setting Prokofiev's score rather than Shakespeare's play was a welcome departure, and it also avoids confrontation with the historic literary, romantic spectacles of the larger companies have known.

The production also had the advantage of appealing to two of his own troupe. Elena Alkanova and Constantin Novosolov. Their performances blended into the whole in a way that the Bolshoi stars, Ekaterina Yemina and Vladimir Vasiliev did not last night in Mik Dolgushin's compact and poetic adaptation of "Giselle," was, nonetheless, a spin-off "Giselle" with Maximova's royal lightness, Vasiliev's royal strength, and comic acting from all.

The company performs two programs at the Louvre through Aug. 4 before going to the Cannes Festival in France and the Avignon Festival, where it also will present "Jocelyn," a large-scale historical spectacle by Vinogradov.

At the final performance "Swan Lake" that preceded Russians' arrival, the Paris Opéra ballet offered—besides Natalia P. Vola, dancing with gem-like grace in the Black Swan as Fabrice Barti (usually the Jee dancing the prince, a performance of formidable technique but not the sweep of a dancer noble, and a highly polished pas de quatre in Florence Clerc, France Meru Charles Jude and Jean-P. Loreau.

PARIS FILMS: Reichenbach's Limited 'Sex O'Clock U.S.A.'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 20 (UPI).—Francis Reichenbach, the French documentary maker, specializes in Americans.

He has treated many other subjects: the careers of Arthur Rubinstein and Yehudi Menuhin, the operatic productions of Herbert von Karajan, French villages, Mexico, Iran and luxury cruises—but America has always brought him back.

His first movie was the short "Impressions de New York," shown in 1959 to the full-length "L'Amérique Insolite," which won him the Golden Palm at the Cannes festival and brought him international recognition. Since then he has trailed the hippies of the sixties from San Francisco to Washington in "La Caravane d'Amour" and filmed the training of U.S. Marine recruits on Paris Island. He is so partial to things American that he boasts of having been born on the night of the Dempsey-Carpenter match in 1921. His latest film, "Sex O'Clock U.S.A." (at the Marbeuf, Odéon and the Montparnasse in English) purports to illustrate the influence that the sexual revolution has had on American movies.

The title is not original and one wonders if Reichenbach, so learned in American folklore, knows its source. If so, he has not credited it as he should. It is a quotation from the celebrated St. Louis Mirror editor, William Marlow Reedy, a national spokesman in his day and the discoverer of Edgar Lee Masters and Sara Teasdale. In the aftermath of World War I, sex novels, sex plays and sex movies began to flood the market. He remarked that sex o'clock was sounding in the republic.

The Reichenbach report is not at all what one might have expected, being extremely limited and "special" in its scope. Instead of presenting evidence on how the moral breakthrough of the past 15 years has altered American life-style, how it has affected American courtship, marriage and education, he has focused almost entirely on the aberrations practiced by erotic cults. At one point, he interviews some Babbitts on the golf links. The most loquacious of these solid citizens says only that attitudes have changed. "You do what you like and I do what I like, see? And no questions asked." No questions answered either, it seems.

Reichenbach, heading into porn territory, takes his audiences to the factories where sex-shop gadgets are manufactured for the thwarted and the impotent. There are scenes in a Greenwich Village tourist trap where torture exhibits are staged or faked. Various sex maniacs and dimwit creeps are interrogated. A grim-faced harpy lashes and sticks pins in her subject and masked male customers. The most curious incident in the village, which is interrupted by a police raid, a studious district attorney having found in the law books an 1895 statute forbidding such traffic. Slaves and slaveowners are hauled off to jail.

What is shown is obviously true, but it is scarcely representative of general conduct. The pervasiveness of the sexual revolution is not particularly American. It is simply that a permissive society allows them to be more openly



François Reichenbach at work.

discussed than formerly and to be photographically recorded in what is less a sociological study than another medium-hard-core shocker. All that happens on the screen happened behind closed doors centuries before the so-called sexual revolution took place.

As the recent Italian cinema has supplied to many good films, especially those of a comic nature, it may seem ungrateful to quibble now that French exhibitors, trying to turn an off-season franc or two, import such a product as "En 2000," which in addition to other drawbacks is only available in French translation (at the Elysées-Lincoln, Imperial Pathé and the Nation).

An exceedingly unfunny fantasy, it operates on the dreary premise that, by the end of the century, money sources will be exhausted, necessitating the resurrection of the horse-drawn carriage and walking upstairs. In this slowed-down future, a professor discovers that sexual intercourse can turn generators. His laboratory experiments may be imagined and it is preferable to imagine them than to see them on the screen. This dull and dirty misadventure from the Roman studios is best overlooked.

The revival calendar this week includes several films that merit a second or even third look. There is Eisenstein's epic about the Russians' 13th-century battle on the ice to stem a German invasion, "Alexander Nevsky," at Actina-Champo. Fellini's "Satyricon" and John Schlesinger's "Midnight Cowboy" alternate on the program at the Châtelet-Victoria. "Roberta," the film based on Jerome Kern's operetta, has been released for the first time since 1939—at the MacMahon (in English). "Top Hat," "Swing Time" and "The Gay Divorcee" are other Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers musicals also in the repertoire of the Studio Marigny.

One of the best of the Astaire films—though it is missing Ginger Rogers—has been skipped by the revivalists. This is "A Diamond in the Sky" in which Joe Fontaine is Astaire's dancing partner. Its scenario, a cut above the usual, is by the witty P.G. Wodehouse and it has an original score by George Gershwin which includes "A Foggy Day in London Town," "Nice Work If You Can Get It," "The Jolly Tar" and the Milkmaid. "Things Are Looking Up" and "Sing of Spring." It would be a pleasure to see and hear it again.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, July 20 (UPI).—This is how critics for the New York Times rate new films: "A Small Town in Texas" according to Vincent Canby "another foolish melodrama about rural life in a fictional state called Texas, where all the sheriffs are crooked, all the deputies are named either Leroy or Leroy and are slow witted and decent young men go wrong because there is nothing to do." Timothy Bottoms is an ex-con and Susan George as the mother of his son is just trying to get out of a white hot Hopkins, "who said a good actor," plays the sheriff. Jack Starrett directed.

Fashions in Rome
ROME, July 20 (UPI).—Fashion designers began showing clothes for fall and winter today. Buyers and the press. The fashion parade ends Thursday night at the Valentino show. Couture week in Paris begins July 28.

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, but for investment for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us
Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
"Established 1928"
62 Peltmestreet,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33 99 82.
Gold Medal
Antwerp 1938
Antwerp 1958

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

dans un décor Belle Epoque

LE CAFE FRANCAIS

27 JUILLET 1976
30 SEPTEMBRE 1976
AUTOUR D'UN VIN COTEUX D'AIX (rouge)
et Spécialités régionales à discrétion

75^f, tout compris.
CAFÉ FRANCAIS
17, Bd St-Jacques
PARIS 14^e - Tél.: 589.89.80
+ Facilités de parking.

El pour un repas rapide LE PETIT CAFE
Couvert, jour et nuit (jusqu'à 6 h 30 en juillet/août)

WORLD FAMOUS

LIDO

Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
MAXIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

105^f with 1/2 bottle of champagne
163^f Dinner, drinks and 1/2 bottle of champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.
DRESSY, ELEGANT AND RESERVES

WORLD FAMOUS

BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE

PLACE BLANCHE
LISETTE MALIDOR
FOLLEVENT
Estravalement de Réve
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

105^f with 1/2 bottle of champagne
163^f Dinner, drinks and 1/2 bottle of champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
THE SHOW AT 10.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 696.80.19 et 74.02

La Truite

30 Rue St-Honoré (côté des Astres)
Jacques DORIN offers Normandy dinners on the "Faubourg"
Filet of beef
Perigueux sauce
Clos. Sun. Reserv.: 265-12-86.

Lady L

Business Lunches, Dinners, Suppers
"Between 2000 P.M. and 1.00 A.M." (Closé à 1.00)
CLOSING: Orchestra with CHORUS DANCERS
+ HUSSEY, SELL
4, rue Balzac (8^e)
Reservations: 226.21.95 et 92.99.20

rare jewels of the world

HARRY WINSTON

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

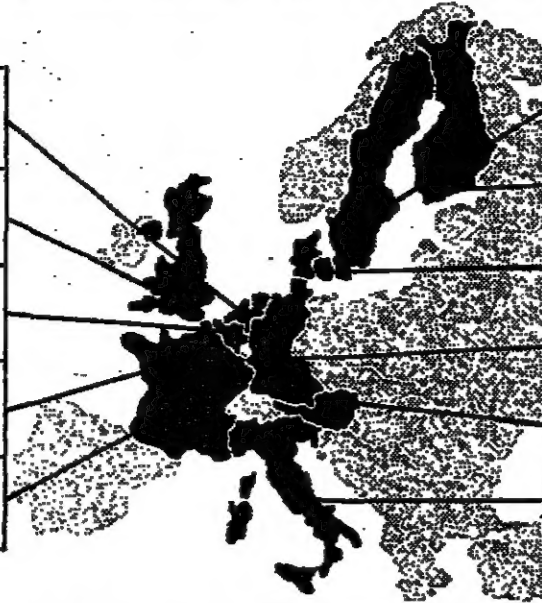
July 16-27
8-12 p.m.
CASINO
PALM BEACH
CANNES

Antipoliti

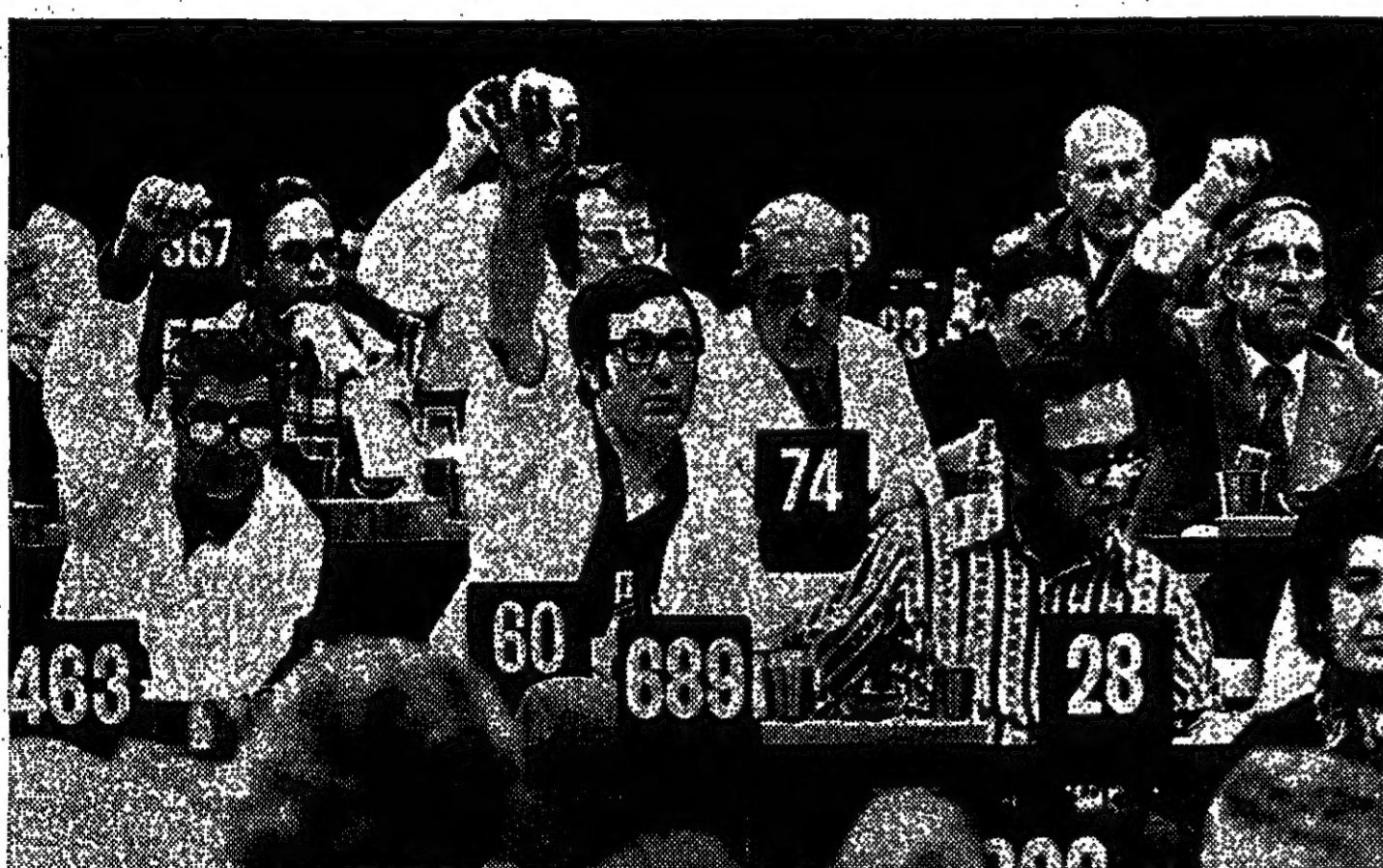
NEWSLETTER

from
London & Continental Bankers Ltd. and its Shareholders

CENTRALE RABOBANK, THE NETHERLANDS
S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. GREAT BRITAIN
CERA - CENTRALE RAIFFEISENKAS, BELGIUM
CAISSE NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE, FRANCE
BANQUE FÉDÉRATIVE DU CRÉDIT MUTUEL, FRANCE



FÖRENINGSBANKERNAS BANK, SWEDEN
OSUUSPANKKIN KESKUSPANKKI OY, FINLAND
ANDELSBANKEN A/S DANEBANK, DENMARK
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK GERMANY
GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK AG, AUSTRIA
BANCA NAZIONALE DELL' AGRICOLTURA, ITALY



Fur auction in Copenhagen, one of the biggest in the world visited by more than 1,000 buyers

50 Years of Successful Banking

Andelsbanken, Denmark's Fourth Largest Commercial Bank

Copenhagen, July 1976 (CBGMBH). — Andelsbanken A/S, Danebank, maintains a full-service branch network spanning the whole of Denmark. There are 287 service centres in all. With around 90,000 shareholders and over 900,000 clients, Andelsbanken A/S Danebank has over the years continuously strengthened its position as one of Denmark's foremost international financial institutions. Many of the country's major exporters are cooperative enterprises which are closely linked to the bank. Among its many activities Andelsbanken A/S Danebank finances the production and export of furs. Due to the fact that the demand from abroad has grown substantially since the end of World War II, the exporting of mink skins plays an ever more important role. Danish fur breeders through their cooperatives have organized one of the

world's biggest fur auctions in Copenhagen, which is visited by more than one thousand buyers from all over the world every year. In 1974/75, 6.9 million skins were sold at a total price of about 700 million DKK. In 1975, Andelsbanken A/S Danebank launched a nationwide campaign for savings to mark the bank's 50th anniversary. The results were excellent and boosted the deposits 33%. New legislation forced Andelsbanken A/S Danebank to stop its old tradition of selling new shares at par over the counter to any subscriber. Thus future increases in capital are offered to existing shareholders only in the form of rights issues. The problem of adequate pricing was solved by introducing the shares to the Copenhagen stock exchange. The reception was good and the shares have since then performed very well. A 12% dividend was paid for 1975 which included a 2% anniversary bonus. To contribute to the development of Danish trade and industry Andelsbanken A/S Danebank created a foundation of 3 million DKK on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. The amount is mainly intended to support young business people in their endeavours to acquire additional knowledge and experience abroad.

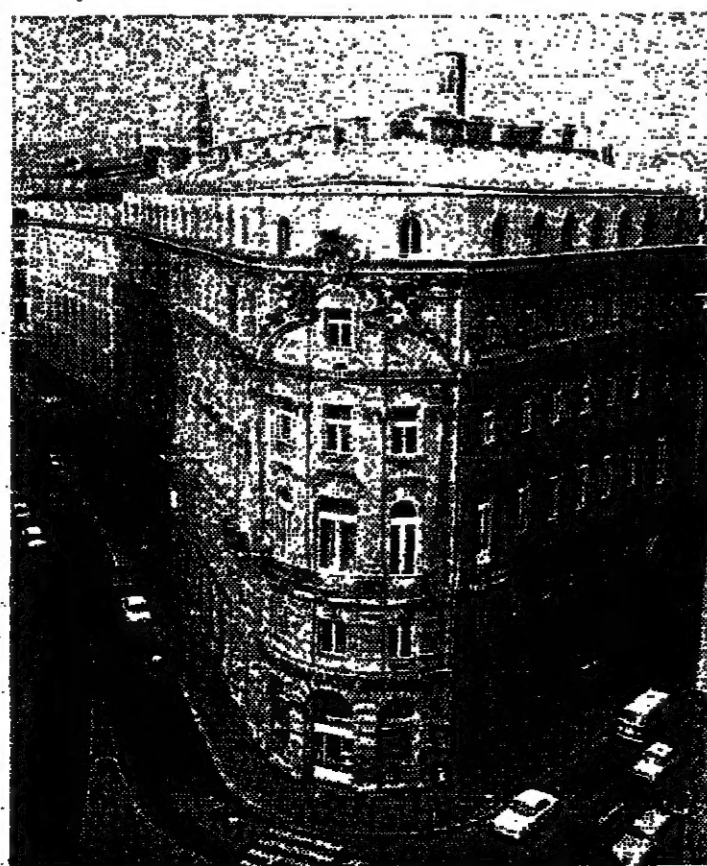
At the end of April 1976, Mr. Kristian Moeller, Chief General Manager, retired after having served 19 years as Managing Director. He was succeeded by Dr. P. Nyboe Andersen, former Minister of Commerce and Economic Affairs.

The bank is raising 75 million DKK by way of one-for-three rights issue at 105 DKK for 100 DKK share in September. Thus the share capital will be 300 million DKK. At present the shares are quoted 185 DKK at the Copenhagen stock exchange.

include a building society, a life insurance company, a major holding in one of Austria's foremost investment companies and, to complement its extensive export/import financing activities, an important participation in a foreign trade organization with 61 offices round the world.

The bank is also a partner in numerous foreign and international credit institutions, among them the Vienna International Bank for Foreign Trade (IBA) active in East-West Trade and BFF-BANK-DC International S.A. in Luxembourg.

The bank is one of the "Big Four" among Austrian joint stock banks.



Headquarters of Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG (GZB) in Vienna

Commercial Private Banking from the North of Italy to the Mezzogiorno

Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura

Rome, July 1976 (CBGMBH). — Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura, BNA for short, traces its origin to the Italian cooperative movement which still retains an interest in the bank. Although originally set up to assist the Italian agriculture, the bank has expanded its services to industry and trade from the small and medium-sized firms to the major national and international corporations. In 1975, the bank pursued a policy of support especially of small and medium-sized businesses. The above emerged from the annual general meeting in Rome. Commercial enterprises received 91.4% of the bank's ordinary loans. Small and medium-sized businesses were granted 65% of the bank's financing.

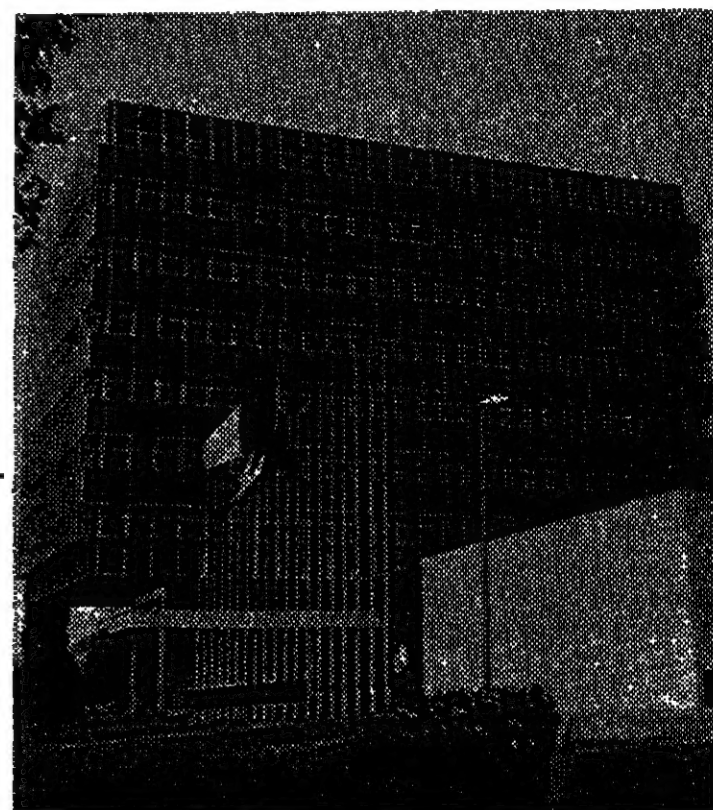
The largest share of funds available (73%) originated from this section of the community. These policies and the positive results obtained were reviewed by the Chairman, Mr. G. Emilio Barilla, who also stated that

the operation of the bank had grown in importance. Total deposits amounted to 3,635,000 million Liras (+28.6%) and ordinary loans to customers rose to 2,001,000 million Liras (+25.3%). The net profit for the year was 6,510,596,013 Liras (+47.3%).

The bank has just completed the last increase of the share capital from 8,000 to 16,000 million Liras. Total capital funds now amount to 47,690,433,000 Liras. The shareholders also approved the resolution for a new increase in the share

capital from 16,000 to 24,000 million Liras through the issue of new shares of 500 Liras, 50% free and 50% at nominal price.

These increases in the share capital, in short succession, were received with great interest by the shareholders, also because of the high percentage of free issues. The board's intention was for these capital increases to improve the total capital funds/deposits ratio. As a result of the customers' trust in the bank, ordinary deposits increased by 57.7% in the last



Head office of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel in Strasbourg

two years. The bank responded to the public's trust by raising its capital by 300% through two capital increases in 1974 and the one proposed at the general meeting.

The board of directors confirmed the following members of the executive committee: G. Emilio Barilla, Chairman; Leonida Mirzi and Giovanni Autletta Armenise, Deputy Chair-

men; Adino Bruno Buchetti, Director and Secretary; Giuseppe Mormile, Carlo Piola Caselli, Giovanni Vender, Directors.

The General Managers of the bank are Goffredo Gamberara and Ulpiano Quaranta. The Deputy General Managers are Amilcare Cristallini and Plinio Venhurini.

Leader of the French Crédit Mutuel Organization

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel with 1,100 Banks in the Alsace, Lorraine and Franche-Comté Regions

Strasbourg, July 1976 (CBGMBH). — As a result of new legislation, the dominant position of BFCM has been strengthened even further. The bank is now entitled to accept savings deposits on the same basis as the country's Savings Banks. In addition, as far as its loan portfolio is concerned, its traditional role in financing major public projects has been put within a broadly based legal framework. This opens up new and vast opportunities for the bank and enhances its local and national leadership. The bank's historical involvement in the industrial development of its region makes it an ideal partner for international clients seeking to expand their foreign activities.

The Crédit Mutuel of France in general, and the Crédit Mutuel of Alsace, Lorraine and Franche-Comté in particular, have developed quickly in the last few years. With FF 26.3 billion deposits, Crédit Mutuel is now number 6 on a national level and the Crédit Mutuel of Alsace, Lorraine and Franche-Comté number 9 with about FF 10.3 billion deposits collected in the 10 "départements" of Eastern France.

On the local level, this organization, which is 90 years old,

groups more than 1,100 savings banks, called "Caisse Mutuelles de Dépôts et de Prêts" (C.M.D.P.), affiliated with the Fédération du Crédit Mutuel d'Alsace, de Lorraine et de Franche-Comté and its central bank, the Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, which both have their head offices in Strasbourg. Crédit Mutuel has the densest banking network in Eastern France.

The central financial institute of the group, BFCM, a limited company whose shareholders are the C.M.D.P., with branches in Belfort, Besançon, Mulhouse, Colmar, Sélestat, Strasbourg City Centre, Haguenau, Sarreguemines, and Sarrebourg, is a registered and fully authorized bank with a capital of FF 40 million and balance sheet total in excess of FF 5.5 billion.

BFCM's prime function is to manage liquidity of the C.M.D.P. and to service any clients of its region. Being represented everywhere in Eastern France, the bank has greatly contributed to the growth of the regional economy. In addition, its business contacts with other European cooperative central banks have developed very substantially. Whereas C.M.D.P. act locally,

BFCM's activity covers the whole region in the interest of overall coordination and maximum efficiency.

On the one hand, BFCM links the C.M.D.P. with the different financial networks and enables them to provide their clients with the complete range of services of a fully authorized bank. Thus, BFCM functions as a clearing bank. It is necessary for the bank to have large resources permanently available through an efficient management of liquidity because one of BFCM's functions is to manage the liquidity of the C.M.D.P.

On the other hand, the bank's principal aim is to support the C.M.D.P.'s operations by offering them refinancing thus increasing the global credit potential. It also offers additional services, especially in the field of administration.

The evolution of saving depends largely on the standard of living and available employment. It is the bank's constant aim to improve the quality of life through various investments and regional involvement. In this context, most financial actions are initiated by the

long-term institution of BFCM called "Expansion Rurale et Urbaine" as well as through public or semi-public financial institutions. Thus, BFCM is often an important underwriter in public and private bond issues; indeed, BFCM has now one of the most important securities portfolios among French banks.

The activities of the different organisms of Crédit Mutuel are complementary: development of industries and infrastructure, financing of public authorities and housing, and services to the private clientele — hire-purchase — portfolio advice — travelling and insurance. The insurance companies — life and casualty — are called "Assurances du Crédit Mutuel" with head office in Strasbourg. The name of the travel agency is "Crédit Mutuel Voyages".

For further information write or call London & Continental Bankers Ltd.

2, Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2N 2AP
Telephone: 01-628 6111
Telex: 55 55 55 55 55
E.B.N. Madill, Secretary

GZB - Austria's Second Largest Lender to the Country's Important Tourist Industry

Vienna, July 1976 (CBGMBH). — GZB acts as the central institution of the Austrian cooperative finance organization which includes some 1,400 credit cooperatives with 500 branches with approximately 1.3 million members and 20% of all bank deposits in Austria. This organization, with a total credit volume of Sch. 61 billion, is the largest provider of finance to agriculture and forestry and is the second largest lender to the country's vital tourist industry. In financing the industrial sector the organization ranks in third place in Austria. In 1975, its home loan association became leader in this field. GZB itself provides full banking services. Its other interests

Viking

Viking has landed on Mars. The successful landing by this strange looking machine will add a great deal, over the next few weeks or months, to the knowledge that the Viking project has already provided. Its mission is already a stunning accomplishment. The flood of pictures it has sent to earth from its orbit around Mars has changed sharply our perceptions of that great red planet and has provided raw material for years of study and thought. And Viking is only the beginning; a second ship now is in transit and will attempt to land in September.

The flight of the Vikings is in some ways more remarkable an undertaking than the flights to the moon of the Apollo. Not only is the journey longer (440 million miles and almost a year in duration) but once the earth-bound controllers of Viking sent it the command to land, the spaceship was on its own—no human beings on board to correct errors, no radio waves to rearrange the instructions programmed into its instruments. The time involved in the transmission of a message from earth to Mars (19 minutes) simply precluded putting an earth-controlled leash on Viking once it started down to the planet's surface. The scientists have known from the beginning that they would need a substantial amount of luck, as well as an enormous amount of skill, to land Viking without having it crash into a boulder or fall into a canyon. No one until now had ever seen a picture of Mars in which objects less than a football field in size are visible.

The next few days could rank with those spine-tingling moments just seven years ago

as among the most fascinating in recorded history. Seven years ago yesterday, man first walked on the moon. And on this anniversary, Viking executed the first part of its program—a program designed to attempt to determine, among other things, whether there is some form of life on the other planet in our solar system where scientists believe, life, as we know it, is most likely to exist. The odds, of course, are heavily against the existence of any form of life on Mars—and, for that matter, against Viking finding evidence of it even if it is there. But those who have argued that life in some form may exist have been buoyed by the pictures Viking has already transmitted. Those pictures suggest that Mars once had huge amounts of water on its surface and may still contain some, perhaps trapped under its surface. If water is there, the chances for life to exist are increased greatly.

It was not many years ago when the dreamers among us talked about discovering thriving civilizations of man-like creatures on Mars. Indeed, prominent astronomers insisted they could see through the best of telescopes a vast system of canals. We now know that what they thought were canals are not canals. And we know that because of the climate of Mars and the composition of its atmosphere their dreams of finding there another race of human beings were just dreams. But we still do not know what is really there. We may soon begin to find out. And whatever it is that we learn will move us a little closer to an answer to the haunting question of whether we are alone in the universe.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Destroying the Olympics

The abrupt withdrawal of some two dozen national teams from the Montreal Olympics—and, more fundamentally, the far-reaching political attitudes thus displayed—brings explosively to the fore the long-simmering issue of whether the Olympic Games, as presently organized, are worth holding. We think they are not.

The whole concept of open, global sporting competition is being debased before the world's eyes. In human terms the most poignant travesty is the patent exploitation of skilled young athletes by their governments. Beyond that what is happening is an appalling distortion of competition in sport into political expression, as much as a UN vote or the speech of a foreign minister. This is not what sport is about; this is not what should be asked or expected of athletes striving to excel in their chosen challenge.

The African boycott raises totally different issues from the earlier withdrawal of Taiwan from the Games. Taiwan's athletes were responding to what they saw as a slur upon their own national identity by the host country, Canada. The African teams, in contrast, were asked to make a political statement having nothing to do with the Olympics. They were protesting the willingness of another national competitor, New Zealand, to meet South Africa in rugby, a non-Olympic sport, in a series of matches far from Montreal and totally outside the Olympic framework.

Obviously no athlete or nation can or should be required to participate in the Olympics. African governments, or any other, have every right to pull out—though they thereby inflict upon those of their own citizens who have been training so tirelessly for the moment of test that, through no fault of theirs, is now denied them.

But the point of the Olympics, beyond all the regional or single-sport competitions, is universality, or the nearest to it that can be practically achieved. The athletes who remain in the Games are hurt almost as much as those ordered out—a gold medal for the 1,500 meters shines less brightly when

the world's record holder is not even running.

Unless the Olympics are to degenerate further into a clubby and exclusive—and ludicrously expensive—vestige of a simpler world, without valid claim to universal excellence or even to existence, some fundamental reforms are inevitable; and the sooner they are effected, the better. To argue that the modern Olympics have always been politicized, as they have, does not require that they must continue ever more so. The downward progression has already gone too far.

The emphasis on individual achievement, which is what the Olympic spirit should glorify, would be enhanced by abolition of each country's flags, anthems and all the nationalistic glitter that may once have been necessary to attract support but now only distracts. All the world can thrill at the unparalleled beauty of a graceful 15-year-old gymnast—and whether she is from Romania or Ruritania is irrelevant. Team sports in general are inappropriate at the Olympics, and only exacerbate national pretensions.

The increasingly troublesome distinction between "amateur" and "professional" athletes—and all the gray area that differing national practices put in between—is another vestige that distorts the quest for universal excellence, as Wimbledon and other sporting competitions have already recognized.

The International Olympic Committee and the national organizers have been notoriously resistant to suggestions for basic reform. Perhaps the best hope for change, therefore, rests among the athletes themselves; they represent the people most troubled by anachronistic customs, they know each other and share many common values—and they are the one element without which there could be no Olympic Games at all.

If serious pressure for reform could begin now, within the corridors and common rooms of Montreal's Olympic village, perhaps the Olympics could yet emerge with new life. Left to the governments, the politicians, the committees and the hucksters, the Olympic flame is rapidly flickering out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Carter's Foreign Policy

The Democratic nominee... owes much of his success to the prudence of his positions and, to some extent, to their ambiguity. But on the part of the former governor of Georgia, what is involved is political skillfulness, not irresolution... The foreign governments now would like to know what future Mr. Carter would have in store for them if he became president of the first power in the world. In this election period, the candidate has been careful to antagonize as few people as possible when he unveiled his thinking... He has nevertheless run the risk of displeasing the Arabs by proposing that the U.S. government should trans-

fer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Such a suggestion is evidently likely to win him the numerous American Jewish votes; it confirms that the situation of Israel is also a problem of domestic politics for Washington...

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Let the Natives Do It

If [Amin's] own long-suffering black subjects can, in the end, dispose of him, so much the better. The best thing those [560] British residents still lingering on in Uganda can do is to clear out of the way and leave the natives to it.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

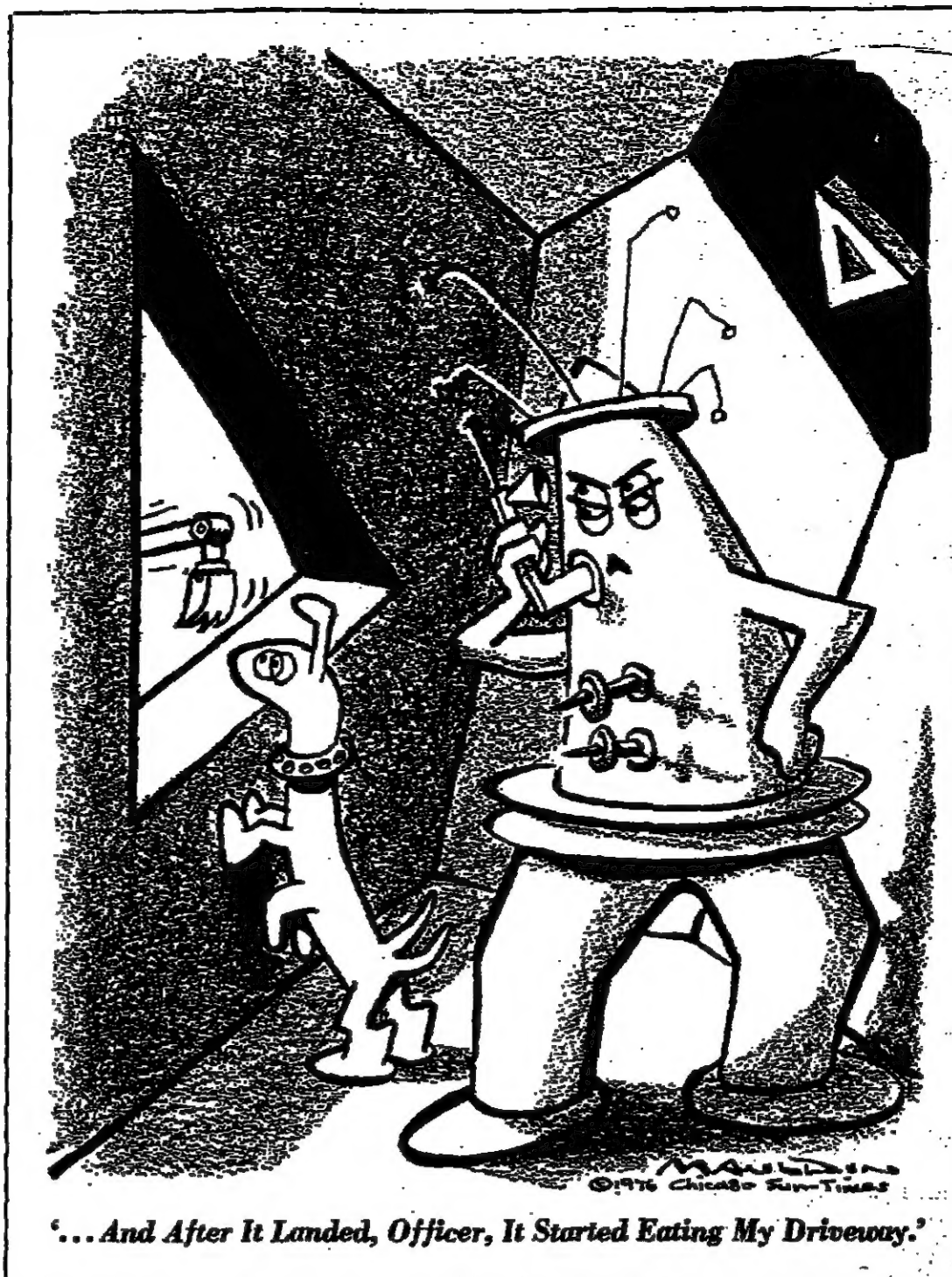
July 21, 1903

LONDON.—The American "quick lunch" is, says the Daily Express, going to invade England. It is reasonable to expect the advent of high-velocity eating and consequent dyspepsia as a result. However, if the shops are conducted on the same lines as those in New York, and it is promised that they will be, the "lightning" meal will be a blessing to those who lunch cheaply when at business.

Fifty Years Ago

July 21, 1928

NEW YORK.—Insisting that he has listed 3,000 "speakers" which are running at "full tilt" in New York City, Maj. Chester Mills, the Federal Prohibition Administrator, today demanded immediate action by the municipal police to close them. Maj. Mills pointed out that a large number of the places are selling liquors and beer, virtually in the open, and local authorities have not taken action.



Some Strategies for U.S. Election

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The Carter-Mondale ticket and the euphoria and optimism it produced among the delegates to last week's Democratic convention sent a clear message to President Ford and the Republicans: This year, the Democrats will not beat themselves.

Jimmy Carter moved through the most critical week of his political career with a misstep, showing the same coolness and control he had exhibited throughout his marathon run for the nomination. It is evident that his penchant for planning is now being applied to the general election campaign. Carter will be ready.

To many, his obvious preparedness and his lead in the polls over both the President and Ronald Reagan, the other Republican contender, make Carter's election a foreordained event. It may prove to be that.

Areas of Contest

But the past week also defined, more sharply than before, three substantive and legitimate areas of contest for the general election. These offer the Republicans an opportunity to plan a counter-strategy now, if there are any strategists in the GOP not totally consumed by the Reagan-Ford delegate count.

The first element of that strategy must be a defense of the Republican record. The premise of the Carter campaign, like any challenger's, is that it is time for a change. Reagan, if nominated, can argue that he represents such a change, but Mr. Ford has to be prepared to defend the record of his presidency.

So far, he has been ineffective in doing so. Unless he finds better means to dramatize what he sees as his accomplishments—restoring trust to the White House, balance to the economy and peace to the nation—Mr. Ford cannot hope to win.

But the task is not impossible—as Vice-President Rockefeller could testify. Burdened by declining personal popularity and facing uphill fights, Rockefeller twice won reelection as governor of New York by publicizing effectively the accomplishments of his administration.

Defense of Record

The advertising and public relations techniques of those Rockefeller campaigns deserve study in the White House and the President Ford committee.

As part of the defense of the record, the Republicans are on notice that they must discuss Mr. Ford's pardon of former President Nixon. The cheers that greeted every attack on the pardon in Madison Square Garden guarantee that the Democrats will continue to exploit that issue.

Once again, Reagan can handle this problem more easily than Mr. Ford, because he was not personally involved. But even Mr. Ford has options he has not yet exploited.

One is to say plainly what he thinks of his predecessor's conduct—something he has done only indirectly so far. A second—and more interesting—option is to take the issue on the question of party responsibility for abuses of power.

Clory, Caldwell Butler, Bill Cohen, Tom Riffeback, Sam Fish—might even ask why the Democrats cannot produce anyone from their ranks who has voted to expel, or even censure, the Democrats in Congress who have abused power in their domains as flagrantly as Nixon ever did in his.

The second dimension of the campaign must be ideological. By his choice of Walter Mondale and the content of his acceptance speech, Carter clearly identified himself with the tradition of Democratic party liberalism.

The Georgian is a conservative in his attitude toward home and church, toward family, neighborhood and community. He is more managerial in his approach to government than the past generation of Senate-bred candidates.

But he is, by his own declaration, a believer in an activist presidency, expanded social welfare programs and a bigger federal government. That may be what Americans want, but it is no cinch. Public opinion polls show the country almost evenly divided on the question. It is an issue the Republicans—under Mr. Ford or Reagan—clearly must raise if they hope to win.

A third dimension of the campaign, closely allied to the ideological issue, is the question of one-party power. By his selection of Mondale, who voted to override every single Ford veto of the past two years, and by his call for an electoral mandate that would obviate any obstruction by the Republican minority in Congress, Carter has raised directly the question of how much power the people wish to place in the hands of one party.

Responsibility

This reporter's belief is that the country is always better served by having a president and congress of the same party. Responsibility is then clearly fixed and the voters know who should be held accountable at the next election for success or failure of government policy.

But the polls show most Americans are not that trusting of either party and feel more comfortable with a divided government, even at the price of stalemate in some policy areas.

In any case, it is a legitimate—and necessary—issue for the Republicans to raise.

Spain—40 Years After

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—King Juan Carlos's choice as his first personally selected Premier, Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, might conceivably be likened to General De Gaulle's selection of his first Prime Minister, Michel Debré, Debré, known for advocacy of French rule in Algeria, was brutally forced by De Gaulle to lead a governmental policy designed to shed such rule.

Suarez, 43, has spent most of his career in the Francoist political movement although now officially committed to seek democracy. He has taken initial steps by implementing a project already launched by the predecessor government to legalize political parties—except the Communists.

He has promised amnesty for political prisoners, committed with opposition leaders (as had previous ministers) and accepted the King's decision to compose new relations with the Vatican by renouncing the right to name bishops. He endorsed an inherited commitment to hold general elections next year, stressed friendship with France by a visit to Paris, and reaffirmed intentions to negotiate relations with Communist states.

Doubts

All this is to the good. Yet Spain, and the world, remain to be convinced the relatively youthful Suarez will follow a democratic road to the end; that he will accept the shift in policy more readily than Debré did, in France; and that Juan Carlos, who has begun well, will prove to be as resolutely insistent as De Gaulle.

The political future is still dubious, if one remembers that Suarez is heavily influenced by the Francoist National Movement and the conservative, secret Catholic lay organization, Opus Dei.

The Civil War which projected Franco to power started 40 years ago and the generalissimo's shadow still stretches significantly across political Spain. Indeed, when Juan Carlos at last resolv-

ed to displace Carlos Arias Navarro, the ineffective and sickly Premier, he was forced by the Francoist Constitution to choose a successor from a list of three names presented by the Council of the Realm.

That list did not include the two outstanding figures of the Arias Cabinet, Jose Maria de Arellano, Count of Motril, foreign minister, and Manuel Fraga Iribarne, minister of the interior, both widely respected for their liberal reform efforts. Arellano had persuaded the West that Spain was seeking genuine parliamentary democracy and had induced the King to announce this publicly on his recent U.S. visit.

Fraga, for his part, began the process of consulting opposition leaders, opening the press to new ideas, easing restrictions on public meetings, starting a multiparty formula. Those vestigial right-wing Francoists known as "The Bunker," who remain strong in a largely appointive Cortes and in the Council, distrusted both as far too "leftist."

Indeed, Gen. Francisco Santiago y Diaz de Mendivil demanded that Fraga retract a statement he made to me last month favoring legalization of the Communist party next year. Fraga refused, and is now out in the cold, while Santiago is Vice-Premier.

The man who has emerged as a kind of Richelieu in the present situation is Torcuato Fernandez Miranda, former tutor of Juan Carlos, president of the Cortes, chairman of the Council of the Realm. He certainly had influence in naming the names of the Council's short list for premier, a great loss to Spain.

The new ministers are not yet personally known as champions of democratic causes. If they can start curbing dangerous inflation, that will be helpful. But they have to demonstrate factually that the transition from democracy hasn't stalled and is continuing.

They are younger than their

Peter Lennon From London:

The bankrupt firms rescued by the new National Enterprise Boards are making cheerful noises.

LONDON.—After an unbroken series of grim stories about Britain's chronic penny pinches, appropriately in high summer, unexpected news of success.

Many of Britain's nationalized companies are suddenly beginning to make a profit. That has a considerable significance, since for a company like the Post Office to make a profit it first had to fill up an apparently bottomless pit of debt.

For the Post Office, then, the Gas Board, the Electricity Board and even the Coal Board, badly bruised words like prosperity, surplus and success, which we did not expect to be seen having an outing for some time, are making tentative reappearances.

The bankrupt firms rescued by the new National Enterprise Boards are also making cheerful noises.

Not So Plausible

If this keeps up, the popular mechanical dismissal of nationalized industries as bloodsuckers of the nation's wealth, comically extravagant and incompetent, will no longer sound so plausible. Private enterprise often molly-coddles, it claims, at the expense of the taxpayer. It also claims they are drawing off capital which should be fed in subsidies to the more efficient private companies.

Reassessment of the nationalized companies always found an echo in the general public. The Post Office was getting increasingly unpopular. Its services are too expensive, too slow, too unreliable, people complained.

The Gas Board, too, built up an unpopular image, not wholly through its own fault, during the change from coal gas to natural gas from the North Sea over the past five years. It was not the gas company's fault that all the ovens had to be redesigned to the new high-pressure gas. The result was a lot of form-filling for the housewife and an unwelcome invasion of repairmen.

In addition there was an unfortunate period when the harnessed old mains, which had allowed the old gas to drift through its pipes for too many years, began to go to pieces under the new pressure. At one time, Londoners were alarmed reports that as a result of the powerful new gas roaring through decrepit old mains, London, like Los Angeles, was sitting on the equivalent of a network of earthquake faults. One can never be sure whether this was an imaginative piece of disaster journalism or a scientific fact which, along with plutonium leaks and population explosion, people decided wearily they would have to live with. We hear little talk about this nowadays.

The more mundane fact that

the gas company was also losing money was the final straw for the taxpayer who felt he was being overcharged in the first place.

Now apparently all this is changing. The Post Office will officially announce shortly that for this financial year it turned a \$122-million deficit into a \$10-million profit.

It must be admitted that the staggering turnaround was achieved partly at the expense of the battered public. Postage costs were increased twice within a year; the cost of phone calls went up by about 70 per cent.

The Post Office, a highly labor-intensive industry, was also helped by the government's agreement with the unions on wage freezing. The sudden burst of prosperity was also made possible by restrictions on price increases being lifted when the government decided to allow the Post Office to make more realistic charges.

Gas Profit

The gas company's loss of \$6 million last year has been turned into a \$40-million profit. The Electricity Board has not yet disclosed its profits, but modest profits are expected. Both the Coal Board and British Airways are also moving into profit. British steel is still suffering from monetary losses—some \$500 million. But steel officials say they have now begun to trade profitably and unless something goes badly wrong they will turn the losses into profit next year.

In manufacturing, the government has got some encouraging news for its policies of nationalization. The Ferrous Electrode group published its best figures for five years last week. The have turned a \$1-million loss into a \$8-million gain.

Ferment was one of the British firms which went broke during the worst of the recession and had to be rescued by the National Enterprise Board. Unlike previous government financial first-aid services, the Enterprise Board does not simply give a quick transfusion of cash; its job is to take over and run the ailing industry. Every company the NEB has taken over in the past year has begun to show profit.

This is not to say that the British government is triumphant over the words of "It is still shackled with heavy public-sector borrowing requirements." But James Callaghan is managed to achieve a much better record between industry and unions, both cooperating fairly reasonably with the government. As optimism is not out of place, the nationalized companies are beginning to look up. Private enterprise is having one trouble with its public relations.

Scandals

The "City" has been shaken by too many scandals in recent years and it has come up with more mud on its face following the report of Department of Trade inspectors into the Lloyds Bank.

It was the antics of this company a couple of years ago which provoked Edward Heath into using the phrase "the unscrupulous face of capitalism."

The inspectors published a description of directors allowing large chunks of the financial cake for themselves; paying out other in tax havens, costly shareholders, and fiddling with the accounts. Some of the "City's" most respected accountants called in to presumably to check that all was well, were said by the inspectors not to have carried out their task with "reasonable diligence." The company was also illegally trading actively with Rhodesia.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers are requested to sign their letters with initials and preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

هذه امه الاصل

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

Quotations in Canadian funds unless marked S		Closing Prices, July 19, 1976		High Low Last Change		High Low Last Change		London	
Quotations	in Canadian funds unless marked S	High	Low	Last	Change	High	Low	Last	Change
22757 Abn-Am	Glen	8179	8179	1294	+0	309 Southw A	8215	8215	+0
4085 Abn-Am	W	8179	8179	1294	+0	460 St-Broder	83	79	-4
12280 Agnico E	S	3179	3179	329	+0	564 Silver	8274	8274	+0
562 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	608 Taro	8194	8194	+0
608 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
100 Algo Can	Pr	11714	11714	1214	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
709 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
710 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
711 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
712 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
713 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
714 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
715 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
716 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
717 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
718 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
719 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
720 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
721 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
722 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
723 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
724 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
725 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
726 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
727 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
728 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
729 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
730 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
731 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
732 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
733 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
734 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
735 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
736 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
737 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
738 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
739 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
740 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
741 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
742 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
743 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
744 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
745 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
746 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
747 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
748 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
749 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
750 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
751 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
752 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
753 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
754 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
755 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
756 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
757 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
758 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
759 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
760 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
761 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
762 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
763 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
764 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
765 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
766 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
767 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
768 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
769 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
770 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
771 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
772 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
773 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
774 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
775 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
776 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
777 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
778 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
779 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
780 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
781 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
782 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
783 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
784 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
785 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
786 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
787 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
788 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
789 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
790 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
791 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
792 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
793 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
794 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
795 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
796 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
797 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
798 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
799 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
800 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
801 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
802 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
803 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
804 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
805 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
806 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
807 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
808 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
809 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
810 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
811 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
812 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
813 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
814 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
815 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
816 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
817 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
818 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
819 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
820 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
821 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
822 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
823 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
824 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
825 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
826 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
827 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
828 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
829 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
830 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
831 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
832 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
833 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
834 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
835 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
836 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
837 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
838 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
839 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
840 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0
841 Alst Int	A	1319	1319	1319	+0	2400 Taro	8194	8194	+0

Market Summaries

Eurocurrency Interest Rates				Montreal Stocks				NYSE Most Active			
								July 26, 1976			
German Swiss				High Low Close Ch							
Dollar market (mean)											
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	300 Algonka	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4-62 1/4	Polaroid Corp	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2-56 1/2
7 D.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	2670 Bank Mont	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2-11 1/2	Sony Corp	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2-207 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	1100 Bico	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2-11 1/2	3M Corp	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2-160 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	340 Cancon	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2-32 1/2	Litton Industries	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2-234 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	300 Can Bath	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2-21 1/2	Kardec Corp	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2-169 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	1000 Cdn Pwr	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2-10 1/2	Corning Corp	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2-161 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	300 Law Fin	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2-8 1/2	Neill Semiconductor	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2-134 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	1000 Molten A	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2-10 1/2	Eastman Chem Co	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2-128 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	300 Newell	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2-11 1/2	Formica Corp	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2-124 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	200 Molten B	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2-11 1/2	Verco Corp & Pld	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2-127 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	312 Price Co	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2-11 1/2	Household Finance	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2-119 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	1000 Royal Bank	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2-22 1/2	Fannie Mae	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2-114 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	1000 Truist	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2-11 1/2	General Mining	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2-111 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	200 Zellers	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2-8 1/2	Copper Industries	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2-109 1/2
3 M.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-1 3/4	Total sales: 397.50 shares.							

Volume (in millions)	18.57	20.43
Advances	415	644
Declines	1,044	766

10	Amvet Inc	the Corp	Tektronix	3280 Labatt A	5174	169	179	17	(Yesterday's closing prices	Unchanged	232
11	Balwin Div	Co Sealed	8000	154	33	3	3	3	in local currencies)	1,991	233
12	Barnes Corp	Barclay	Yoncos Ltd	3000 Jamaica	362	360	360	360		1976 Highs	234
13	Belden Corp	Beck	Tecron	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100		1976 lows	235
14	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			236
15	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			237
16	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			238
17	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			239
18	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			240
19	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			241
20	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			242
21	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			243
22	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			244
23	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			245
24	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			246
25	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			247
26	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			248
27	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			249
28	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			250
29	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			251
30	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			252
31	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			253
32	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			254
33	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			255
34	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			256
35	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			257
36	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			258
37	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			259
38	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			260
39	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			261
40	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			262
41	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			263
42	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			264
43	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			265
44	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			266
45	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			267
46	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			268
47	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			269
48	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			270
49	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			271
50	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			272
51	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			273
52	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			274
53	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			275
54	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			276
55	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			277
56	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			278
57	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			279
58	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			280
59	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			281
60	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			282
61	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			283
62	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			284
63	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			285
64	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			286
65	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			287
66	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			288
67	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			289
68	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			290
69	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			291
70	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			292
71	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			293
72	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			294
73	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			295
74	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			296
75	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			297
76	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			298
77	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			299
78	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			300
79	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			301
80	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			302
81	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			303
82	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			304
83	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			305
84	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			306
85	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			307
86	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			308
87	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			309
88	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			310
89	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			311
90	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			312
91	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			313
92	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			314
93	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			315
94	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			316
95	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			317
96	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			318
97	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			319
98	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			320
99	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			321
100	Bend Sin	Leads North	Alber	1280 Lint	100	100	100	100			322

NYSE Index

Company Reports									
(Continued from Page 7)									
Virginia Electric & Power									
Second Quarter	1978	1977							
Revenue	243.24	237.1							
Profits	33.1	30.42							
Per Share	0.33	0.53							
Six Months									
Revenue	515.8	498.5							
Profits	71.5	72.14							
Per Share	0.75	0.96							
Brussels									
Arbed	4.175								
Bruc-Lains	3.990								
Electrobel	5.820								
G-B-Inn-S&L	1.425								
Hoebeke	5.190								
Perfluore	1.230								
Solvay	2.610								
Soc. Générale	2.720								
Solvay	2.610								
Un. Miniere	2.610								
Frankfurt									
Halske	4.40								
Heidel	4.40								
W. B. Hoff	4.40								

American Most Actives

[illegible]

**WE HAVE A DIAMOND
INVESTMENT PLAN ASK US**

[illegible]

15th Floor, Suite 1509.
Entrance Hermes,
Tel.: 02/718.28.02.

[illegible]

You can afford to talk to Europe's most affluent and influential audience.

An advertising campaign in the **International Herald Tribune** costs less than in any other international medium.

Zimmer Replaces Johnson

Boston Bows But Effort
Pleases New Manager

ARLINGTON, Texas, July 20 (AP)—Don Zimmer, replacing fired 1975 American League manager of the year Darrell Johnson, says he would be "the happiest man in the world" if the Boston Red Sox continue to show the same fighting spirit they displayed last night in a 4-3 loss to the Texas Rangers.

"This was the first time in my life I've been on a losing team that I liked what I saw," said Zimmer, who will serve as interim Red Sox manager until the end of the season. "The players acted in the dugout tonight like a team that is fighting for a pennant. That's what I want to see and that's what I saw."

The fact that Boston is not fighting for a pennant is precisely why Johnson is no longer with the team.

The Red Sox, who took the Cincinnati Reds down to the ninth inning of the seventh game of the World Series, were sold favorites to win the American League East again. Instead, they are languishing in fifth place, 14 games behind the New York Yankees.

"The way the team has been going lately, I don't blame (general manager) Dick O'Connell or the Red Sox one bit," Johnson said of his firing. "In my opinion it was time for a change."

He attributed his downfall to the Red Sox "not scoring runs the way they are capable of and the way they did last year."

Johnson said he would not change the way he handled the team if he played the season over, but Zimmer implemented some immediate changes in the starting lineup.

He said he plans to keep Steve Dillard at third base and play Carl Yastrzemski at first base on the road and in left field at Fenway Park.

The Red Sox fought back from a 3-0 deficit to tie last night's game on a two-run homer by Cecil Cooper and a homer by Dwight Evans, but the Rangers won the contest in the 11th on a run-scoring single by Toby Harrah.

"Close only counts in horse-shoes, but if I continue to see the fighting spirit I saw tonight, we'll start winning some ball-games," Zimmer said. "If I see this from now until Oct. 3, I'll be the happiest man in the world."

Of his interim status, Zimmer said, "I wanted it that way. I feel if I do the job I'll be rehired. I'm not worried about getting a job. If O'Connell wants to make a change at the end of the year, I'll be happy to go back and coach third base."

Johnson, who had managed the team since the start of the 1974 season, is the second manager of the year in a row to lose his job before August of the following season. Billy Martin won that honor in 1974 for overhauling the Texas Rangers but was canned last July 20, exactly a year ago.

"We cannot blame everything on Darrell Johnson, but it is easier to change a manager than the team," said O'Connell. "Darrell Johnson did a great job of managing the team last year and we are sorry this decision had to be made."

Angels 4, Brewers 2
At Milwaukee, Dave Collins collected three hits, scored twice and drove in two runs and Don Kirkwood fired a seven-hitter to lead California to a 6-1 victory over the Brewers and a sweep of their doubleheader. Bobby Bonds drove in three runs as California won the third game, 4-2.

Collins singled in the first, singled and drove in California's first two runs during a five-run outburst in the third and singled and scored in the fourth.

Yankees 3, White Sox 2
At Chicago, Chris Chambliss' drag bunt for a single in the ninth inning provided the winning run for New York in a 3-2 victory over Chicago, their 10th triumph in 11 games with the White Sox this season. Thurman Munson opened the Yankees' ninth with a double. When Chambliss followed with a bunt toward first base, Chicago pitcher Dave Hamilton, first baseman Jim Spencer and second baseman Jack Brohamer all went for the ball. Brohamer fielded it, but Chambliss reached first safely as Brohamer threw wildly for an error, allowing Munson to score. Mickey Rivers drove

in New York's first run in the third and Juan Bernhardt doubled home Chambliss, who had singled, in the seventh.

Twins 6, Tigers 5
At Bloomington, Minn., pitcher Dave Campbell picked up his 11th victory in relief in a 6-5 Twins' triumph over Detroit. Campbell, who has lost only twice and has eight saves, relieved starter Eddie Bane in the sixth inning after Mike Stanley hit a two-run home run to give Detroit a 4-3 lead.

Orioles 4, Royals 3
At Kansas City, Reggie Jackson hit a two-run homer and Jim Palmer, with relief help from Tippy Martinez, became the American League's first 13-game winner as Baltimore edged Kansas City, 4-3. Jackson, who has hit .407 since July 2 to boost his batting average to .261, slammed his 12th homer after Bobby Grich walked in the sixth inning to give Baltimore a 4-1 lead.

Indians 3, A's 2
At Cleveland, Don Baylor drove in three runs and Billy Williams belted a two-run homer, powering Oakland to a 10-9 victory and a doubleheader split after the Indians took the opener, 3-2. In the first game, Ray Fosse stroked two hits and scored two runs, including what proved to be the winning tally on Frank Duffy's single in the seventh inning.

Oakland ended the Indians' winning streak at four when Williams belted his eighth homer, in the first, and Baylor's two-run double off the left-field fence in the second sent Cleveland starter Jackie Brown to the showers with his sixth defeat in 13 decisions. Phil Garner's ninth triple triggered a three-run third inning capped by Bill North's two-run double off reliever Tom Buskey.

Phillies 5, Dodgers 3
At Los Angeles, Los Angeles relievers Charlie Hough and Elias Sosa walked Garry Maddox and Tommy Hutton to force in the tying and winning runs as Philadelphia scored three times in the fifth inning for a 5-3 victory over the Dodgers. The Phillies increased their lead over Pittsburgh in the National League East to 11 games while the Dodgers fell seven games behind Cincinnati in the West.

Padres 3, Cubs 2
At San Diego, Johnny Grubbs' sacrifice fly scored Dave Winfield, eighth inning, giving the Padres who tripled to head off the 3-2 victory over Chicago and extending the Cubs' losing streak to six. Chicago had tied the game 2-2 in the eighth on singles by Rick Monday and Jose Cardenal and a run-scoring sacrifice fly by rookie Wayne Tyrone.

Braves 4, Mets 2
At New York, Phil Miskie and Mike Marshall combined for a six-hitter to pitch Atlanta to a 4-2 victory over the Mets. Miskie went 6 2-3 innings, allowing only one run and four hits, in improving his record to 10-8. He also contributed two hits and a sacrifice in helping his cause before yielding to Marshall in the seventh. Marshall received credit for his 14th save.

Astros 3, Expos 1
At Montreal, Greg Gross singled and Bob Watson hit a sacrifice fly to break a 1-1 tie in the seventh inning as Houston won its 11th game in its last 13 by defeating the Expos, 3-1.

Reds 4, Pirates 2
At Pittsburgh, Pat Zachry hurled a five-hitter and Dave Concepcion belted a two-run double off the left-centerfield wall in the fifth inning to give Cincinnati a 4-2 victory over the Pirates. The Pirates had two homers by Bill Robinson, his 16th and 17th of the season, in the second and fifth innings.

In the fifth, Cesar Geronimo singled and moved to second on a sacrifice by Zachry, won 8-3. Pittsburgh starter and loser Jim Rooker, 7-5, let the count go to 3-0 on Pete Rose before walking him intentionally. Concepcion followed with his towering shot that put the Reds in front, 3-1.

Giants 5, Cardinals 3
At San Francisco, Marty Perez and Gary Matthews each had three hits and drove in a run and John d'Acquisto pitched his first victory of the year, a 5-3 decision over St. Louis.

New Welter Champ
MEXICO CITY, July 20 (Reuters)—Mexico's José Cépino Cuervas dethroned World Boxing Association welterweight champion Angel Espada of Puerto Rico in the second round of their scheduled 15-round title fight.

Cuervas, 20, knocked down his opponent three times in the second round and won when the referee stopped the fight.



NOT FAR TO GO—Soviet basketball player Uliyaka Semenov, 7 feet 2, has no trouble in scoring a basket.

Soviet Women 5 Big Team

MONTREAL, July 20 (AP)—The secret of Russia's domination of women's international basketball competition is that they play like men.

"Men play aggressive and very quick and we try to imitate them," coach Lydia Alexeeva said yesterday after her tall, talented team lived up to its advance billing by crushing Canada, 115-51, in the debut of women's basketball in the Olympic Games.

The Russian coach, who has six players more than 6 feet and another six with outstanding speed, said, "Women's basketball should be like men's, and in our practices and training we try to imitate it as much as we can."

The Russians rallied from an early 14-14 deadlock to take a 55-30 halftime lead and built the margin to 60 points with just under six minutes remaining.

Natalia Kilimova tallied 14 points to lead an attack of seven players with double figures, including 7-foot-2 Uliyaka Semenov, who scored her 12 points in the second half.

Russian Men Win
MONTREAL, July 20 (AP)—"I feel twice as good as I felt yesterday," said Canada's Olympic basketball coach Jack Donohue. "That's because we're one game closer today."

Russian coach Vladimir Konradshin could understand the feeling. His defending champion Soviets were a step closer to, yesterday, to gaining the final.

Both the Canadians and Russians won their second consecutive games in the men's Olympic basketball tournament. Canada beat Cuba 94-79, and Russia rode its usual balanced attack to a 93-77 victory over Australia.

Owners Ratify New Contract
NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT)—Major league baseball's owners have voted to ratify the four-year agreement with the players association that was reached during last week's all-star break, commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced yesterday.

"The clubs have approved and therefore ratified the recommendation of the Player Relations Committee (an owners group) that the collective bargaining agreements with the players association be okayed," Kuhn said.

"There were 17 votes for approval, including a majority in both leagues," among the 24 owners, the commissioner said. A majority, 13 votes, including at

least five in each league, was needed for approval.

The owners, who first met to discuss the proposal last Wednesday in Philadelphia, had set 2 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time yesterday as a deadline for their votes to be sent via teletype to the commissioner's office.

The next step is up to the players association, which already has begun distributing the agreement documents to its 600 members. The association's vote is expected to be completed within the next two weeks, according to its executive director, Marvin Miller.

"I don't expect much opposition," he said. "I think the agreements represent tremendous advances for the players in a great many areas and that overall they represent a fair and equitable settlement."

Key elements of the four-year agreement, which would replace the two-year system that binds a player to one team until he is traded, sold or released, have become known.

Among them are that a player could demand to be traded after having spent six years in the major leagues. He would have six veto rights; if he was not traded, he would become a free agent.

A player who became a free agent might negotiate with up to 10 teams, in the inverse order of the previous season's standings. Limits would be set on the number of free agents who might be signed by any one club.

Having exercised his free-agent option, a player would have to remain with his new team for at least five years.

Kingman, who hit his 32d homer in Sunday's victory over the Braves to put him ahead of Babe Ruth's 1927 pace for 60 homers but four games behind Roger Maris' pace of 61 homers in 1961, fell while chasing Phil Niekro's bloop double in the third inning. He left the game at that point but first reports listed the injury to be minor.

"Kingman was operated on last night at New York's Roosevelt Hospital.

The 6-foot-6, 210-pound outfielder, who was purchased by the Mets from the San Francisco Giants two years ago for \$180,000, was batting .334 with 72 runs batted in. The Mets did not announce who would be named to replace Kingman on the roster.

Kingman connected for No. 22 in the Mets' 92d game. Ruth did not hit his 32d home run until his 95th game while Maris had 36 home runs after 92 games.

Gymnast Comaneci Keeps Up Her Perfect Form

From Wire Dispatches
MONTREAL, July 20.—How does an Olympic gymnast improve on a perfect score? By getting two more perfect scores. Nadia Comaneci gave a stunning demonstration last night as the unflappable 14-year-old Rumanian registered two marks of 10 during a performance that sent The Forum into a frenzy usually reserved for Stanley Cup hockey games.

After achieving what even an IBM computer had considered impossible—a 10.00 perfect score Sunday night on the parallel bars—Comaneci displayed her versatility with a flawless exhibition on the balance beam. Then, as if to reaffirm that Sunday's performance was no fluke, she repeated with another perfect effort, this time on the asymmetrical bars that brought a long, raucous standing ovation from the capacity crowd of 15,000. And when her evening's work was done, she said: "I would like to surpass myself. I would like to do better."

Comaneci's remarkable feat helped Rumania to a silver medal behind the Soviet Union in the two-day team phase of the women's competition. It also established her as a solid favorite for top honors in the all-around and in several individual events that will be contested later this week.

Last night's program may have been the most spectacular display of women's gymnastics ever. In addition to the two perfect performances, eight other gymnasts received scores of 9.9 or better. This was done in four events—vault, asymmetrical bars, beam and floor exercise.

Four near perfect marks were recorded by Russian athletes. This included a 9.95 in the floor exercise by Ludmila Tourischeva, the 1972 all-around gold medalist, and a 9.90 by Olga Korbut, the princess of the Munich Games.

"I was very glad and I felt very good to have the two 10s," Comaneci said, as an interpreter translated. "It made me feel proud."

Asked who she considered her prime opposition for the all-around title, she said she was not concerned with the Soviet women.

"I think my teammate is my most difficult opponent," she said, pointing to Teodora Ungureanu.

Asked her thoughts as she shook hands with Korbut at the medals ceremony, Comaneci said, "I felt we were friends."

The Rumanians won the team title with 390.25 points. The Romanians, with their highest finish ever, had 387.15. East Ger-

many followed with 385.10. Hungary with 380.15, Czechoslovakia at 378.25 and the United States with 373.05.

The much-heralded duel between Comaneci and Korbut, a standout of the 1972 games in Munich, appeared to have withered. Korbut's relatively poor performance last night dropped her

to fifth place in the individual all-around competition and knocked her out of the running for a medal in floor exercise, an event she won four years ago. Korbut began her night with a marvelous 9.9 exercise on the bars. But she missed a couple of landings on flips during her floor routine and took a 9.7 and also

wound up with a 9.7 in the vault after falling her second vault.

The top 36 gymnasts advanced to the finals of the all-around competition.

Comaneci leads all with a 10.00 a figure arrived at by adding 10 scores in the compulsory and optional exercises and dividing two.

Computer Proves to Be a Bit Imperfect

MONTREAL, July 20 (AP)—Years of planning were dashed in the first day of the 1976 Olympics when little Nadia Comaneci of Rumania broke the Olympic computer and sent a team of experts into action.

The 14-year-old gymnastic star scored a perfect mark—10.00—in the uneven parallel bars Sunday, the first such score in Olympic gymnastics history. It was something officials had said couldn't be done.

"Because of that little girl's score," said a spokesman for COJO, the Olympic organizing organization, "four computer experts will be

working to revise the computer's program so a perfect score can be accommodated."

He explained that when the original computer program was being planned, experts in various Olympic sports were asked for their recommendations. All said a perfect 10.00 score in a judging event was impossible. So technicians believing them, put 9.95 as the highest score attainable.

"We're not necessarily expecting another perfect score," said the COJO spokesman, "but just in case we'll be ready."

Comaneci had two more perfect scores last night.

'Cheating' Leads to Fencing Precautions

MONTREAL, July 20 (Reuters).—The gentlemanly world of fencing today took steps to prevent a repeat of the cheating scandal that led to a Russian's expulsion from the Olympic Games here yesterday.

Invisible ink, supposedly impossible to erase, was smeared on the weapons of Olympic fencers after they were checked for hidden devices that could trigger the electric scoring machine.

The whereabouts of the culprit in the scandal, 33-year-old Oshchepchenko, was not known today, but he was expected to be sent home by Soviet team boss.

Soviet Olympic officials, however, believed to be out of the incident in Olympic history and there has been no suggestion that their athletes, the victim of an accident or been unfairly treated.

Oshchepchenko was expelled from the Games after officials detected his fencing speed was faster than his opponent. He was a candidate for the gold medal in modern pentathlon, the sum of all-around sports skills which athletes compete in at fencing, running, horse riding and swimming.

In Moscow, the Soviet U today accepted that one of its athletes was guilty of cheating and announced he had been expelled from the team in disgrace.

In an unusually prompt response to the incident, the Soviet Pentathlon Federation acknowledged that Oshchepchenko had broken the rules.

The government news agency, Tass, reporting from Moscow said the incident could only be described as "disgraceful," as justified and added: "Oshchepchenko's action aroused the condemnation of Soviet sportsmen."

The American crew, containing four 1974 world gold medalists, was well off the pace by 1,000 meters as the British rowers maintained a rating of about 40 strokes a minute.

Despite frantic chanting from their many supporters, the Americans could not lift themselves above third place, almost five sec-

onds behind the Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union, a great rowing power since entering the Olympics in 1952, also failed to qualify from the other eight repechage, finishing third behind Olympic champions New Zealand and West Germany, which surprised with a new crew.

American crews have dominated rowing's premier event at the Olympics since the turn of the century, when they won the first of their 11 gold medals out of 16 slights finals.

The United States eight as outclassed in their repechage by the powerful British crew, which won effortlessly in 5 minutes 40.00 seconds, one and a quarter length clear of the other qualifier, Czechoslovakia.

The American crew, containing four 1974 world gold medalists, was well off the pace by 1,000 meters as the British rowers maintained a rating of about 40 strokes a minute.

Despite frantic chanting from their many supporters, the Americans could not lift themselves above third place, almost five sec-

onds behind the Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union, a great rowing power since entering the Olympics in 1952, also failed to qualify from the other eight repechage, finishing third behind Olympic champions New Zealand and West Germany, which surprised with a new crew.

American crews have dominated rowing's premier event at the Olympics since the turn of the century, when they won the first of their 11 gold medals out of 16 slights finals.

The United States eight as outclassed in their repechage by the powerful British crew, which won effortlessly in 5 minutes 40.00 seconds, one and a quarter length clear of the other qualifier, Czechoslovakia.

The American crew, containing four 1974 world gold medalists, was well off the pace by 1,000 meters as the British rowers maintained a rating of about 40 strokes a minute.

Despite frantic chanting from their many supporters, the Americans could not lift themselves above third place, almost five sec-

onds behind the Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union, a great rowing power since entering the Olympics in 1952, also failed to qualify from the other eight repechage, finishing third behind Olympic champions New Zealand and West Germany, which surprised with a new crew.

American crews have dominated rowing's premier event at the Olympics since the turn of the century, when they won the first of their 11 gold medals out of 16 slights finals.

The United States eight as outclassed in their repechage by the powerful British crew, which won effortlessly in 5 minutes 40.00 seconds, one and a quarter length clear of the other qualifier, Czechoslovakia.

The American crew, containing four 1974 world gold medalists, was well off the pace by 1,000 meters as the British rowers maintained a rating of about 40 strokes a minute.

Despite frantic chanting from their many supporters, the Americans could not lift themselves above third place, almost five sec-

onds behind the Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union, a great rowing power since entering the Olympics in 1952, also failed to qualify from the other eight repechage, finishing third behind Olympic champions New Zealand and West Germany, which surprised with a new crew.

American crews have dominated rowing's premier event at the Olympics since the turn of the century, when they won the first of their 11 gold medals out of 16 slights finals.

The United States eight as outclassed in their repechage by the powerful British crew, which won effortlessly in 5 minutes 40.00 seconds, one and a quarter length clear of the other qualifier, Czechoslovakia.

The American crew, containing four 1974 world gold medalists, was well off the pace by 1,000 meters as the British rowers maintained a rating of about 40 strokes a minute.

Despite frantic chanting from their many supporters, the Americans could not lift themselves above third place, almost five sec-

onds behind the Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union, a great rowing power since entering the Olympics in 1952, also failed to qualify from the other eight repechage, finishing third behind Olympic champions New Zealand and West Germany, which surprised with a new crew.

American crews have dominated rowing's premier event at the Olympics since the turn of the century, when they won the first of their 11 gold medals out of 16 slights finals.

The United States eight as outclassed in their repechage by the powerful British crew, which won effortlessly in 5 minutes 40.00 seconds, one and a quarter length clear of the other qualifier, Czechoslovakia.

The American crew, containing four 1974 world gold medalists, was well off the pace by 1,000 meters as the British rowers maintained a rating of about 40 strokes a minute.

Despite frantic chanting from their many supporters, the Americans could not lift themselves above third place, almost five sec-

onds behind the Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union, a great rowing power since entering the Olympics in 1952, also failed to qualify from the other eight repechage, finishing third behind Olympic champions New Zealand and West Germany, which surprised with a new crew.

American crews have dominated rowing's premier event at the Olympics since the turn of the century, when they won the first of their 11 gold medals out of 16 slights finals.

BADRUPT'S PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ
Season until early September.
Especially favorable rates for our American clients.

19. To expedite a delivery.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

مكتبة

Naber and Ender Continue Olympic Swim Trend

S. Men Capture Two Events Equal E. German Women

NABER, July 20 (NYT).—When the Olympics are a swimming pool, the American men and women have been swimming against the East German men and women.

On the second day of the Olympic swimming competition, the American men and women captured two events each, while the East German women won both of their events. The American men won the 100-meter butterfly and the 200-meter freestyle. The American women won the 100-meter butterfly and the 200-meter freestyle.

Naber, who won the 100-meter butterfly, said, "I swam my best time." He said, "I couldn't have swum a better race. I wasn't concerned about two races so close together. I was not quite as scared of it as I should have been."

What about Naber's romance with the crowd—the waving, the grinning, the laughing, the exuberance? "I am what you see I am," he said. "I don't think I'm a clown. I just want to involve the audience with me and with swimming. At the prices they're paying here, they should get excited."

There were four finals—two for men and two for women. The American women, who had expected to win a medal in the 100-meter butterfly, got a fourth place. Kim Peyton, 21, from Shirley, Mass., won the 100-meter butterfly. She won the 100-meter butterfly in 1:58.25, an American record. She was a happy loser.

"It's great," she said. "I'm satisfied. I swam the best possible race I could have." Is Ender beatable? "Not tonight," said Peyton. "Probably not any night here. Ender, 16, seems sure to win five gold medals, especially since he has a major threat in the 200-meter freestyle, has not looked sharp enough to beat her. Ender now has two golds here, the other coming in the 4x100 relay."

Hencken is 22. He has just been graduated from Stanford as an honor student, and he will start graduate work there in the fall. He won the Olympic 200-meter gold medal in 1972. He holds both world freestyle records, and his two races yesterday indicated he was not about to lose them.

In the morning trials, he swam 1:03.82, equalling his 1974 world record. In the evening semifinals, he swam 1:03.82.

U.S. Divers Qualify
MONTREAL, July 20 (Reuters).—American divers have claimed the first three qualifying berths for the women's springboard diving final today, but Sweden's 1972 silver medalist Ulrika Knape failed to make the last eight.

Knape, 21, had a disastrous opening dive in last night's second qualifying round which knocked her completely out of the running. Jennifer Chandler, who took the lead after the third dive, was well in front with 483.25 points after the 10-dive qualifying series was over. The 17-year-old student led fellow Americans Barbara Neuman (455.49) and Cynthia McIngvale (455.16).

Reigning world champion Irina Kalinina of the Soviet Union had one bad dive in the evening series and only just squeezed into the final in eighth place.

Swimming
Olympic Record (OR)
World Record (WR)
Tied Olympic Record (TOR)

Men's 100-Meter Freestyle
SEMI-FINALS
HEAT ONE—1. D. Wilde, Britain, 1:54.25; 2. G. Canada, 1:54.25; 3. C. Goodwin, Britain, 1:54.25; 4. C. Wood, U.S., 1:54.25; 5. L. Dowler, U.S., 1:54.25; 6. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 7. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 8. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 9. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 10. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 11. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 12. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 13. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 14. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 15. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 16. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 17. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 18. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 19. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 20. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 21. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 22. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 23. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 24. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 25. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 26. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 27. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 28. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 29. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 30. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 31. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 32. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 33. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 34. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 35. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 36. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 37. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 38. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 39. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 40. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 41. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 42. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 43. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 44. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 45. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 46. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 47. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 48. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 49. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 50. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 51. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 52. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 53. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 54. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 55. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 56. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 57. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 58. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 59. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 60. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 61. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 62. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 63. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 64. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 65. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 66. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 67. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 68. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 69. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 70. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 71. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 72. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 73. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 74. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 75. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 76. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 77. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 78. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 79. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 80. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 81. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 82. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 83. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 84. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 85. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 86. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 87. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 88. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 89. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 90. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 91. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 92. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 93. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 94. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 95. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 96. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 97. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 98. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 99. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 100. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 101. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 102. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 103. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 104. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 105. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 106. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 107. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 108. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 109. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 110. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 111. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 112. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 113. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 114. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 115. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 116. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 117. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 118. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 119. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 120. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 121. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 122. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 123. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 124. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 125. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 126. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 127. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 128. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 129. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 130. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 131. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 132. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 133. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 134. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 135. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 136. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 137. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 138. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 139. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 140. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 141. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 142. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 143. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 144. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 145. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 146. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 147. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 148. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 149. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 150. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 151. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 152. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 153. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 154. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 155. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 156. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 157. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 158. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 159. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 160. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 161. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 162. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 163. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 164. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 165. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 166. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 167. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 168. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 169. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 170. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 171. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 172. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 173. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 174. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 175. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 176. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 177. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 178. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 179. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 180. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 181. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 182. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 183. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 184. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 185. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 186. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 187. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 188. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 189. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 190. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 191. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 192. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 193. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 194. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 195. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 196. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 197. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 198. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 199. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 200. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 201. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 202. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 203. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 204. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 205. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 206. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 207. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 208. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 209. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 210. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 211. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 212. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 213. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 214. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 215. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 216. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 217. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 218. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 219. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 220. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 221. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 222. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 223. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 224. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 225. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 226. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 227. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 228. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 229. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 230. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 231. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 232. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 233. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 234. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 235. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 236. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 237. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 238. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 239. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 240. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 241. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 242. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 243. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 244. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 245. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 246. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 247. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 248. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 249. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 250. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 251. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 252. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 253. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 254. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 255. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 256. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 257. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 258. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 259. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 260. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 261. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 262. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 263. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 264. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 265. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 266. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 267. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 268. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 269. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 270. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 271. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 272. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 273. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 274. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 275. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 276. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 277. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 278. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 279. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 280. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 281. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 282. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 283. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 284. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 285. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 286. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 287. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 288. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 289. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 290. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 291. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 292. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 293. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 294. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 295. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 296. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 297. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 298. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 299. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 300. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 301. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 302. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 303. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 304. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 305. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 306. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 307. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 308. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 309. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 310. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 311. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 312. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 313. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 314. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 315. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 316. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 317. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 318. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 319. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 320. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 321. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 322. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 323. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 324. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 325. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 326. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 327. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 328. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 329. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 330. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 331. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 332. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 333. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 334. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 335. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 336. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 337. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 338. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 339. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 340. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 341. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 342. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 343. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 344. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 345. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 346. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 347. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 348. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 349. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 350. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 351. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 352. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 353. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 354. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 355. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 356. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 357. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 358. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 359. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 360. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 361. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 362. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 363. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 364. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 365. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 366. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 367. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 368. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 369. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 370. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 371. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 372. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 373. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 374. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 375. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 376. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 377. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 378. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 379. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 380. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 381. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 382. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 383. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 384. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 385. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 386. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 387. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 388. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 389. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 390. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 391. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 392. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 393. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 394. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 395. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 396. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 397. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 398. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 399. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 400. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 401. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 402. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 403. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 404. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 405. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 406. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 407. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 408. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 409. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 410. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 411. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 412. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 413. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 414. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 415. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 416. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 417. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 418. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 419. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 420. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 421. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 422. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 423. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 424. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 425. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 426. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 427. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 428. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 429. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 430. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 431. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 432. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 433. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 434. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 435. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 436. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 437. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 438. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 439. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 440. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 441. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 442. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 443. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 444. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 445. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 446. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 447. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 448. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 449. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 450. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 451. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 452. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 453. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 454. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 455. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 456. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 457. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 458. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 459. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 460. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 461. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 462. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 463. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 464. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 465. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 466. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 467. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 468. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 469. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 470. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 471. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 472. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 473. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 474. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 475. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 476. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 477. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 478. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 479. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 480. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 481. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 482. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 483. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 484. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 485. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 486. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 487. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 488. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 489. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 490. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 491. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 492. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 493. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 494. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 495. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 496. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 497. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 498. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 499. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 500. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 501. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 502. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 503. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 504. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 505. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 506. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 507. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 508. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 509. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 510. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 511. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 512. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 513. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 514. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 515. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 516. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 517. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 518. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 519. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 520. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 521. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 522. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 523. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 524. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 525. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 526. J. Smith, U.S., 1:54.25; 527. J. Smith

